The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Plushes and Velvets!

During this week we will offer

Extraordinary Inducements

In these goods!

Plain Colors, New Shades,

Especially adapted for early Spring wear.

$1.35 quality marked down to $0.90.
3.00 " " " 2.00.
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Brocade Plushes

At $1.50 per yard,

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Fancy Novelties in Desirable Evening Shades

At Corresponding Prices.

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At Low Prices!

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Opera Season.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE GRAND MATINEE.
Tonight, MONDAY, Jan. 15, Rossini's Opera,
WILLIAM TELL.

Arnoldo, Signor Mierzwinski; Guglielmo Tell, Signor Galassi; Gessler, Signor Costa; Walter, Signor Monti; Jemmy, Mlle. Juch; and Matilde, Mlle. Dotti. Incidental divertissement by Mme. Malvina Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.

Director of the music and conductor—Signor Arditi.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, production of Rossini's opera, **SEMIRAMIDE.**

Mme. Scalchi (her first appearance), M. Durat; Signori Clodio, Monti, and Mme. Adelina Patti.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, Meyerbeer's opera, **L'AFRICAINE.**

Signor Ravelli, Galassi, Monti, Mlle. Dotti, and Mlle. Paolina Rossini.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Verdi's opera, **IL TROVATORE.**

Signori Mierzwinski, Campi-Cellij, Costa, Mme. Scalchi, and Mme. Fursch-Madi (her first appearance).

After which the Ballet Divertissement entitled **LA SURPRISE,** in which Mme. Malvina Cavalazzi will appear.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, Bellini's opera, **"I PURITANI."**

Elvira, Mme. Albani (her first appearance).

Matinee Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock. Verdi's opera, **LA TRAVIATA.**

Violetta, Mme. Adelina Patti.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, Donizetti's Opera, **LUCREZIA BORGIA.**

Prices for Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings: Orchestra and orchestra circles, $3; first balcony (first 4 rows), $2.50; other rows, $2; family circle (reserved), $1; unreserved, 50c; general admission, $1.50. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office of the Theatre.

NEXT WEEK, NEILL BURGESS as JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager

Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 16,

BENEFIT

To the Family of the late

FRANK LUMBARD.

CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR OPERA COMPANY

In Gilbert and Sullivan's Favorite Comic Opera,
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,"
With the following Cast:

Richard, a Pirate Chief	Webster Norcross
Samuel, his Lieutenant	O. W. Kyle
Frederick, a Pirate Apprentice	Chas. H. Clark
Major-General Stanley, of the British Army	Samuel Kayzer
Edward, a Sergeant of Police	P. J. Dunne
Mabel, General Stanley's youngest daughter	Jennie Herrick
Edith, } Gen. Stanley's daughters	Mae L. St. John
Kate, }	Ottilee Abel Hass
Isabel, }	Wilfridi Bond
Ruth, a Practical maid-of-all-work	Lottie B. Wustum

The Church Choir Chorus.
Elegant New Costumes,
Appropriate Scenery,
Large Orchestra.

The opera produced under the musical direction of A. LIESEGANG.

General admission, 50 cents; balcony, 75 cents; parquette and parquette circle, $1. Reserved seats at Box-Office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager

Every Evening, Matinees Wednesday & Saturday,

J. H. Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon

Minstrels.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—MR. HAVERLY has just purchased the entire SAM HAGUE'S BRITISH OPERATIC MINSTREL COMPANY, And all its great features have been added to the MASTODONS, thus forming A VAST TRIPLE CONSOLIDATION, Introducing an entirely new programme, terminating with Leon's Extravaganza, entitled **HER MAJESTY'S OPERA;** Or, Patti's Visit to Vanderbilt's House. ☞ Special Performance Next Saturday Night.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager

"The World's Greatest Mimic." Two weeks, commencing Monday, Jan. 15, appearance of Vienna's favorite comedienne, JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER, in her novel repertoire, supported by the incomparable Comedy Company from New York Thalia Theatre (Carl Herrmann, Manager). Monday eve. and Saturday Matinee, three great comedies—Through the Keyhole; A Charity Girl; Distinguished Guests. Tuesday and Wednesday—Woman As She Should Not Be. Thursday and Friday—Castles in the Air. Saturday evening—A Frivolous Person. Sunday evening—The Seamstress. Reduced prices—$1.50, $1, 75, 50 and 25 cts. In preparation, Gilbert & Sullivan's latest comic opera success, IOLANTHE; Or, THE PRINCE AND THE PERI, now the reigning triumph in New York and London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager

CHAS. A. GARDNER and PATTI ROSA
IN
"KARL."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Stoddard Lectures.

GALA WEEK.
THREE EVENINGS and ONE MATINEE.

TONIGHT AT 8,
French Castles and Their Memories.
An Evening of Illumined History, studied amid palatial surroundings.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
The Splendors of Switzerland.
The Delight of Tourists and a Triumph of Artistic Illustration.

SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 20,
The Splendors of Switzerland.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20,
Egypt and the Nile.
AN EVENING IN THE ORIENT.
Cairo—Alexandria—Memphis—The Pyramids—The Sphynx—Ruined Temples—Gorgeous Scenery.

Tickets for all Lectures ready at box-office.
☞ Positively first-rate seats now obtainable for Saturday Matinee and Evening.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every Evening this Week and Saturday Matinee,

MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Supported by her own Company, in the following REPERTOIRE:
THIS MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
PEARL OF SAVOY.
Tuesday and Saturday evenings—JANE EYRE.
Wednesday evening—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Thursday and Friday evenings—LITTLE SAVAGE.
Saturday Matinee—Only time of FANCHON.
Sunday, Jan. 21—CATHERINE LEWIS.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

Washing and Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

National Starch Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

All stockholders of the National Starch Company are hereby notified that a special meeting of stockholders will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, January 25th, A. D. 1883, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking action upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said National Starch Company to the sum of Two Millions of Dollars ($2,000,000).

J. L. Broderick, Andrew Erkenbrecher,
A. R. Beardsley, Albert Krainbrecher,
Geo. F. Harding, George Fox,
Sam'l Cutsinger, W. Glenn Taylor,
Jno. A. Thompson, Wm. F. Piel Sr.,
Wm. F. Piel Jr., Directors.

CHICAGO, December 26th, 1882.

RACINE COLLEGE.

THIRTIETH YEAR.

Grammar School and Collegiate Dept.

The Grammar School prepares boys for College or for business. The College includes Classical and Scientific Courses, with Modern Languages. Situated in a region which the late census shows to be unsurpassed in point of healthfulness, entirely free from malaria, convenient of access from both Chicago and Milwaukee. Second term begins Thursday, Jan. 18, 1883. Address the Rev. ALBERT J. GRAY, Warden.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres. Winter Term opens Jan. 3.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS.
Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Supplementary"
AND
"Incontestable"
Sale!
OF
Muslin Underwear!
AT
"Phenomenal Prices!"

Its success enhanced by several important circumstances.

Will You Come?

State & Madison-sts.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

SHIRTS

"Ready Made"
AND
"Made to Order,"
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

WILSON BROS.
113 & 115 State-st.

TO CLOSE BROKEN LINES OF

UNDERWEAR

We offer them at prices which cannot fail to please.

HOSIERY
AND
GLOVES

In unequaled varieties at lowest possible prices.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

15 PER CENT

Discount for Net Cash

On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during January to Feb. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:

Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,
Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen,
Ladies' Select Outer Garments,
Ladies' Riding Habits,
Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO. (Established 1851.) ILLINOIS.

PROPERTY OWNERS
AND
TENANTS

Desirous of remonstrating against an ELEVATED RAILROAD on S. State-st. will find petitions, to be presented at the next meeting of the Common Council, at cigar-stands in the rotunda of all the principal hotels, and also at all the drug-stores on State-st.

Loans on Real Estate

Made promptly at current rates by
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Rooms 15-17, 90 La Salle-st.

PURE WATER.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 126 North Clark-st.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

38th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1883.

Paid-up Cash Capital, $600,000.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$ 876,476.58
Cash on hand and in bank	244,382.89
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate	2,039,696.27
Interest on loans, accrued but not due	49,523.24
Loans on collateral security	346,890.55
Deferred Life premiums	69,508.33
Premiums due and unreported on Life policies	46,530.84
United States Government bonds	267,500.00
State, county, and municipal bonds	532,434.67
Railroad stocks and bonds	1,408,746.00
Bank stocks	742,635.00
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	44,100.00
Total assets	$6,667,394.40

LIABILITIES.

Reserves, four per cent, Life Department	$4,077,048.49
Reserves for re-insurance, Accident Dep't	626,084.71
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	288,902.00
Total liabilities	$4,992,035.20
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,675,299.20

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in 1882	2,042
Whole number of Life Policies in force	13,443
Gain in Life Policies in force	887
Amount Life Insurance in force	$22,836,313.00
Gain in amount in force in 1882	$2,324,791.00
Paid Policy-Holders in Life Dept.	$2,377,748.48

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1882	108,121
Gain in Policies over 1881	5,557
Gain in Premiums over 1881	$134,569.79
Whole number Accident Policies written	946,452
Number Accident Claims paid in 1882	15,503
Amount Accident Claims paid in 1882	$750,573.36
Whole number Accident Claims paid	84,761
Whole am'n't Accident Claims paid	$5,446,382.33
Total losses paid, both Departments	$7,824,130.81

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary.
EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.
J. B. LEWIS, M. D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

J. H. NOLAN, Gen'l Agt. C. N. HAMMON, State Agt.
Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill.

Public Notice.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Cook County. Albert A. Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository.

Whereas, certain depositors and others, creditors of the estate of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository have, under order of Court, traded their claims to the Receiver for property of said estate at the rate of 55 per cent of their claims on the basis that the assets of said estate would yield in dividends an amount equal to that per cent of all claims; And whereas, the assets of said estate will pay an additional per cent in dividends, over and above said 55 per cent, to which dividends said parties trading for 55 per cent, or their representatives, will be entitled on their claims; And whereas, said Court ordered on December 16th, 1882, that all such claims for dividends over and above 55 per cent be brought before the undersigned for examination and establishment before the 15th of March, 1883, or be barred from participation in the funds of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository in the hands of the Receiver.

Now, therefore, the undersigned gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will examine such claims, and take testimony thereon, at his office, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 6, in the City of Chicago, in said county, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday of each and every week before the said 15th day of March, and also during the entire days of the 13th and 14th of March, 1883.

FRANKLIN DENISON,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.
Dated January 12th, 1883.

FROM THIS DAY

THE FAIR

Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNELL, 26 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

THE FIRE WAVE.

Almost Another Horror at the Planters' House in St. Louis.

The Great Hostelry in Flames, the Guests Saved, and Three Servants Suffocated.

Scenes During the Panic in the Narrow Halls and Devious Stairways.

The Whole Population of Milwaukee Views Sunday's Search for Bodies.

Horrors Elsewhere—Great Fires at Stoughton and Neenah, Wis., and Bangor, Me.

ST. LOUIS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANTERS' HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Planters' House, made famous by Dickens in his "American Notes," and at one time the largest hotel in this country, was visited by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. A man on watch in the engine-room was the first to see the blaze, which was in the kitchen and fast communicating to the adjoining apartments and those just above, which part was known as the "help's" quarter, and where all the help was sleeping soundly. The watchman ran to the corner of the hotel and pulled one of the new fire-alarm boxes. In just one minute and thirty seconds from that time the fire-engines were upon the ground. This quick work saved the main structure; for had the fire laddies arrived a moment later the fire would have been beyond control, and even as it was there was a great blaze, and it looked as though there was to be another holocaust.

AROUSING THE GUESTS.

The night-clerks, bell-boys, and parties on watch ran through the building awakening the guests. They commenced at the top floor and knocked at every door as they ran through the halls, and shouted that the hotel was on fire. From the sixth story they descended to the fifth, and did there as they had done on the top floor. They went all through the hotel and woke up about everybody in it. They cried as they rapped on each door, "Fire! fire! wake up; don't wait a minute." As a consequence the halls were soon filled with a frightened, panic-stricken crowd of men, women, and children, who had followed the advice without taking time to dress, and therefore everybody rushed down the stairs dressing as they went, and crowding each other in a frantic endeavor to reach the street. The rotunda was filled in a very short time with a mob of grotesque looking people, who as they failed to see anything but smoke stopped to put on what few articles of clothing they carried. They poured out into the street in a thick volume without head or feet covering, and with little to cover the body.

THOUGHTS OF MILWAUKEE.

One of the main reasons why there was such intense excitement among the guests, the hired help, and those who happened to be on hand when the alarm was given was that, as quickly as a flash, every one thought of the Newhall House horror at Milwaukee last week. That dreadful and appalling event was fresh in the minds of all, and that cry of "Fire! Fire! Get up! The house is on fire," sent a thrill of terror through every heart. No one at first could really tell the extent of the fire.

The greatest excitement appeared to be in the servants' quarters. As soon as they were told that the house was on fire they became frightened, and a panic for a few minutes ensued. The women shrieked and rushed out lightly clad, each striving to be the first down-stairs, all succeeding eventually. Their quarters were right over the kitchen. The house was surrounded by engines almost immediately after the alarm was given, and the effect of their efforts was to check in a short time the progress of the flames.

PANIC.

It was then realized that the scare was greater than the fire. The fire originated in the kitchen—probably from the range—and, spreading rapidly at first, filled the few who were aware of the existence of it with horror. The smoke found its way all through the halls, and accelerated the speed of the guests in leaving the building. Lights were turned on them, and something like order followed the retreat. The chief feature of the fire was the excitement produced. On the streets were groups of men and women, shivering in the cold. One man was clad in an undershirt and an overcoat. Several of the women were in their nightgowns, and were crying bitterly. Most of the ladies were attired merely in a skirt and shawl. One lady looked like Hamlet's ghost as she moved around clad in a comfort snatched from her bed. None of them had head-covering. One man had a handkerchief around his ears and no shoes or socks on. A grand endeavor was made by all to borrow shoes. Those thus driven out found shelter any and everywhere they could. Hundreds flocked into the *Globe-Democrat* office, which is on the corner opposit the hotel.

Two hours after the fire was discovered, the engines quit work, the firemen having confined the flames to the kitchen and the help's quarter. The burning of these crippled the hotel and forced it to close its doors.

THE VICTIMS.

After the fire the rooms visited by smoke or flames were looked into. A potwasher employed in the kitchen was found lying in the middle of the floor of a room on the second story. An investigation proved that he was dead, though the body was still warm. The deceased was an Italian, named Rebel Carno, and was about 40 years of age. He had been employed at the Planters' some time. It is thought that in trying to make his escape he rushed into the smoke and suffocated before he could get out or call for aid. The body, when found, was taken out by policemen and firemen and placed in the patrol-wagon and taken to the morgue. On the fourth story over the store-room a man was seen in bed by the firemen, suffocated where he lay. Efforts were made to reach him, but it was an hour before his body was recovered. He proved to be Dennis Raparti, a meat-carver, who came from Italy with Carno.

THE INJURED.

Of the injured Julia Hassell, aged 33 years, an ironer, left the servants' quarters in a fright and leaped down the stairs, which were very narrow, breaking her right leg, forcing the ankle down to the heel. Jennie and Annie Coomer, elderly scrub-women, were cut and bruised in the excitement of getting away.

There were many interesting incidents in connection with the fire. Mr. D. Frank, of Hastings, says that the hotel people forced into his room and actually put him and his wife and daughter out into the corridors forcibly. They were without clothes, and he left his watch and money in the room. A man came along with a pair of shoes and stockings and said: "I've got both shoes and stockings. You have neither; which will you have?" He took the stockings, and in half an hour later got back to his room and recovered his money, clothes, and jewelry.

COOLNESS OF A GOVERNOR.

Gov. Phelps occupied Room No. 22, on the first floor. He was one of the first awakened, and quickly dressed and appeared in the hallway outside his room as cool and calm as if nothing had happened. He set to work calming the ladies, who were rushing frantically up and down the hall, and brought them into his room, which was free from smoke.

"Don't be frightened, ladies, the fire is out, and there is not a particle of danger. Just sit down and the confusion will be all over in a few minutes," the Governor said, after he had got them out of the hallway. He then made another trip into the lobby, and quieted some of the working-girls, who were half-crazed with fright. Before doing this he made sure that the firemen were able to confine the fire to the help's quarter.

Owen Murphy, employed in the kitchen, was sleeping in a room in the third story immediately above the engine-house. Almost suffocated by the smoke, he jumped out of the window to the roof of the store, and then lowered himself by a rope used for hoisting meat to the alley. The end of the rope was on fire, and Murphy burned his hands severely. After reaching the alley he wandered about the streets in his underclothing and bare feet half bewildered, and was almost frozen when he was brought into the *Globe-Democrat* office and given a chair by a stove.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

There was a pretty good insurance on the building, and the stock of furniture and other property. The loss is variously estimated all the way from $15,000 to $40,000. Much of the damage was done by water, and may be greater than was supposed when these points were gathered.

The main building—that in which the guests were quartered—was not damaged greatly by fire except at the rear portion. There was a great deal of water thrown through the rear halls, and it dripped through the ceilings. The rooms were considerably torn to pieces by those trying to save their personal property, and there were mirrors and chairs broken, and other damages of that kind done, which, in the aggregate, will amount to considerable. The fire will also damage temporarily at least the reputation of the hotel.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Late this afternoon another body was found in the Planters' House fire. The only man now missing is Henry Blaney, and though this body is charred and unrecognizable, it is supposed to be his. He was a man of 60, and for thirty years had been a waiter in this hotel. His body was found in the stairway leading from the helps' quarter to the alley. Running down those stairs he perhaps dropped from smoke and exhaustion, and was then burned to death.

The hotel is a very substantial structure, well provided with fire-escapes and stairways remote from each other, and even had the fire invaded it the progress would have been slow. There were two watchmen in the main building. The origin of the fire is unknown. J. J. Gerardi, the proprietor, who two years ago remodeled the structure at great expense, announces that the new kitchen will be in working order by Tuesday morning, and that the National Furniture-men's Convention and banquet, to take place there Wednesday, will not be discommoded. The Planters' House was for a quarter of a century the best-known hotel in the West.

MILWAUKEE.

MINING FOR THE DEAD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—This has been the most eventful day since the fire. At an early hour this morning a large volunteer force of laborers and citizens, each armed with a shovel, put themselves under the direction of Capt. O'Connor of the Board of Public Health, and began the work of searching for remains in the ruins of the hotel. The crowd of spectators, curiosity-seekers, and relatives and friends of the missing was larger than on any preceding day. At times it seemed as if nearly all the people in the city were crowding to the spot. In order to keep people back from the ruins and to relieve and aid the police the Lincoln Guard, in full uniform and with fixed bayonets, came out and stood guard around the great pyre. The work of the day resulted in the discovery of the remains of three more of the missing, making eighteen all told so far found. In some cases it is probable that the bones discovered belong to more than one person, so that the actual number is presumed to be greater than that mentioned. The remains, placed in a box, are ranged in a row in the vacant store on Broadway, awaiting further attempts at identification. A crowd of people has thronged about the place all day.

The removal of the high north wall was continued today, and it will soon be lowered to such a point that the search for remains may be carried on at its base.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In nearly all the churches of the city the lessons of the fire formed the subjects of the discourses of the day. Funeral services in memory of Mrs. Brown, one of the missing, were held at Plymouth Church. At Immanuel Church the funeral of T. B. Elliott took place. All the lodges of Odd-Fellows in this city and vicinity, the order of the Royal Arcanum, the Bar Association, and other organizations of which the deceased was a member, were present. As an added mark of respect to the honored dead, nearly all the members of these organizations marched on foot through the snow, in spite of the terrible cold.

FEARFUL FIGURES—SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

So far, only fourteen of the sixty servant girls have been heard from. There is an interesting romance connected with the life of Maggie O'Connor, one of the girls. She was born in Ohio, and, before her birth, her father left for the War. In giving her birth her mother became insane, and was taken to an asylum. The child was adopted by a wealthy lady, who died three years later, and bequeathed a sum of money to a convent at Fredericksburg, Pa., for the support and education of the little girl. At this convent Maggie O'Connor remained until she was 16 years of age, and acquired a good education. She was a scholar in English, French, and German, and she was an extraordinarily bright pupil. After this she sought employment in Milwaukee, but, finding no work, she accepted a position as waiter-girl at the Newhall House. She was pleasing, and won the friendship of all whom she came in contact with.

Today the relatives of Lizzie Augland, who died at the Axtell House yesterday, started with her remains for their home at Lyndon, this State. Lizzie occupied a room with Mollie O'Connor on the fifth floor, and when she learned that the hotel was in flames, took her fainting room-mate in her arms and ran with her heavy burden through the blinding smoke and hot air. Her strength failed her and she was compelled to drop the heavy load she carried. She was in a condition of desperation, but finally reached the door, from which she was borne by Mr. Tice. The poor girl inhaled the hot air and was frightfully burned about the hands and face. Before she died she sank into a state of unconsciousness and passed away, apparently without pain.

Among the lost not heretofore mentioned was Bridget Bridgeman, who had been in the hotel twenty-five years. It is said by her friends that she had $150 in gold sewed up in a flannel petticoat, and it is by this that her remains are expected to be identified. Mrs. Bridgeman also had about $1,000 in the Merchants' National Bank. She leaves one son, a messenger on the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Line, running through New Mexico. He has been notified.

Physicians, in looking over the remains at the temporary morgue, found a right hip bone, and, after a careful examination, discovered that it was diseased, and had been dislocated some twenty or thirty years ago, and a new joint had formed. It was found near the place where Miss Chellis was seen to jump, and it is thought to be a part of her body. Her father says her right hip was dislocated thirty years ago, leaving her a cripple.

One of the most terrible things at the ruins was the discovery of all that remained of a little girl who, it is said, was with Miss Chellis. Capt. O'Connor picked up a child's shoe, and in the shoe were a few particles of burned flesh and bones. The other shoe was discovered in a similar condition, and that was all that remained of the child. The rest of the body had been entirely consumed. The little shoes were tenderly deposited in a cigar-box, which served as a miniature coffin, and the minute remains were taken to the morgue. It is said by some that a little girl was with Miss Chellis, and by others that there was none, but at any rate somebody's darling has perished beneath the ruins.

STATEMENT OF THE HEAD CLERK.

B. Tice, the head clerk of the hotel, who was badly burned, has thus far allowed no specific statement from him to be published except a list of the guests as he remembered them. Tonight, however, he was called upon by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, and made a most interesting statement bearing on the origin of the fire. He said: "My room was in the sixth story. I don't know what woke me, but, when I awoke, my room was full of smoke. I opened the door into the hall, and found the hall so full of smoke that I was obliged to turn back. I attempted to raise my window, and, finding I couldn't do it, I burst it out. Then I climbed out, and, with no clothing on but my nightshirt and undershirt, slid down a piece of scantling to the bridge which ran across the alley from the fifth story to the roof of the bank building. I heard some one trying to open the door. I burst it in, and took out Lizzie Augland, the girl who died at the Axtell House yesterday. I took her down through the bank-building to a place of safety, and then went back into the hotel. Crawling on my hands and knees so as to breath the air below the heavy smoke, I went to each door along the hallway, pounding on them as I went, to awaken the inmates. This I did as long as I could, and then crawled out again." When asked as to his idea of the origin of the fire, Mr. Tice said: "Somebody set that building on fire. Down near the foot of the stairs leading from the inside of the hotel to the barber-shop was a little closet used for kindling, etc., for the barber's shop. The closet was separated by only a wooden partition from the shaft of the elevator. The fire was set in that closet. Of course it burned through the partition and into the hatchway before it went far enough in any other direction to be discovered. The inside of the hatchway was saturated with oil from the machinery, especially up to the third and fourth stories. The flames, feeding on this oiled wood, rushed right up the hatchway, bursting out on the third and fourth stories, where it was first seen from the outside. It was this burning of the oiled wood all the way up the hatchway that made such a dense smoke and such a terrible heat. Many of those saved were terribly burned by the heat, although they did not come in contact with the flames. The flames didn't reach me and yet you see how I am fixed." Here Mr. Tice held up both arms above the bed in which he lay. His hands are so burned as to be useless for the present, and are kept wrapped in bandages, and he is unable to feed himself. His nose, cheeks, and ears are badly burned, while his hair was not singed, showing the correctness of his theory.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER CANNOT SLEEP.

Mr. Linehan, who has been chief engineer of the hotel for seven years, has been interviewed by insurance men and reporters, but until tonight he has utterly refused to make any statement. This evening THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on him, and, although he is still suffering terribly from mental prostration, being at times almost insane, he talked a few minutes. His talk led to the belief that he had some knowledge or important theory as to who set the building on fire, but he said he would make no statement till he could command his nerves, when, he said he would "tell the whole truth." He told the story of his own experience in attempting to save people clearly enough, and agreed with Mr. Tice's statement as to the point at which the fire started, and the fact that it was of incendiary origin. But, when pressed beyond this point he would throw his hand up, strike his head, and say "Don't ask me further! Don't say any more now. I can hear that man's awful cries every minute. I can't sleep. I haven't slept a minute since the fire." His wife corroborates this latter statement.

GILBERT.

John Gilbert, the actor, is rapidly improving, and his friends are hopeful of his recovery. He is well known to many people in this city as John Donohue, and much sympathy is expressed in his behalf. During his boyhood he lived on Huron street, in the Third Ward. He was ambitious and bright, and before he had reached his 10th year he decided that he could earn money on the stage, and, after he had learned a simple song and dance, began his career as an actor. He acquired a good education by studying laboriously in his idle hours, and, aspiring higher than the vaudeville stage, was engaged in the popular drama. Ever since his father's death he has been the sole support of his mother, and has proved himself in every way a most devoted son. His mother watches anxiously by his bedside.

THE HERO ALREADY IN TROUBLE.

Hermann F. Strauss, the brave fireman who saved a number of lives by means of a ladder placed across from the roof of the bank building to the window of one of the rooms occupied by the servant-girls, has resigned from the fire department on account of some misunderstanding with the foreman of his company. Great popular sympathy is felt for him, and ample provision will be made for him.

FUNERAL OF WALTER H. SCOTT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The funeral of Walter H. Scott, one of the victims of the Milwaukee disaster, occurred this afternoon from the Congregational Church, and was one of the largest ever seen in the city. The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Harrington, assisted by the Rev. D. J. Bunell, of the Second Presbyterian Church, both of whom made eloquent and feeling remarks on the life and character of the deceased and the many noble traits by which he was known. Capt. Flagg, of the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and a number of young men in the Milwaukee office came here to attend the funeral, bringing choice floral offerings. The young man, in making his frightful leap, fell in such a manner that his face was uninjured, and it bore a peaceful and pleasant expression. The body was buried in Linwood Cemetery.

INDIANAPOLIS HOTELS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The recent hotel horrors have aroused inquiries as to the law on the subject of protection to guests in this State. The Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,151, provides that the owner, lessee, Superintendent, or manager of any hotel in a town of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and more than two stories in hight, who fails to provide suitable ladder or other fire-escapes for the use of guests, and fails to post a notice of the location of such fire-escape and the manner of its use in a prominent place in every room in the hotel occupied by guests, shall be liable to a fine of from $5 to $10 for every day of such failure. The law is explicit enough, but it is a lamentable fact that not one hotel in a hundred is so provided. Last week, after the Newhall fire, one of the hotel proprietors put in those fire-escapes, but nothing has been done by the owners of other hostleries, some of which are death-traps as dangerous as the Milwaukee house.

M. L. HOLMES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14.—[To the Editor.]—In the effort to learn the names of all who lost their lives last Tuesday night at Milwaukee I wish to contribute my mournful mite. Mr. M. L. Holmes, with whom I have had quite intimate business relations during the last two years, left me Monday night to go to Milwaukee, expecting to return Wednesday, and as I have heard nothing from him since that time it is evident to my mind he was one of the many who perished that terrible night.

He was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and was formerly, as I understood him, from Columbia County, New York. He had for some unexplained reason separated himself entirely from early friends and relatives, and was bound to win fame and fortune before returning to them. Yours respectfully,

ANDREW SMITH.
Yankton, Dak.

MINOR SENSATIONS.

A JAIL WITH A MAN IN IT.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—A *Leader* special reports that 3 o'clock this morning the jail at Oak Harbor took fire and a man, locked up the night before for being drunk, was burned to death.

FATALLY INJURED.

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 14.—Dr. C. W. Hackett, publisher of the *Tocsin*, was fatally injured during a fire in his office.

A CHURCH IN FLAMES—ALMOST A HORROR

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—Fire tonight at 9:30 o'clock destroyed the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Third and Poplar streets. Services had been held there and the congregation had been dismissed only a quarter of an hour. When discovered the flames were ascending the roof, and, though the engines promptly responded to the alarm, the structure was completely gutted. The fire originated from a heater in the auditorium. The Rev. Eugene Daniel is pastor. The loss is about $25,000; insurance light.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A SERIOUS DISASTER AT NEENAH, WIS.

NEENAH, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—At 4:15 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the largest and best business block in this city, known as the Pettibone Block, and in thirty minutes from the time of the sound of alarm the walls fell in, but not before creating such a loss as it has never been before the bad fortune to sustain here. The block was a three-story building of brick, and contained the following stores and stock, which are entirely lost: Kimberly & Elwers, druggists; Phil Gaffney, dry goods and clothing; the National Bank; Miss M. E. Lansing, family goods; J. Paine, restaurant; the post-office, all situated on the ground floor. In the second story was contained: Dr. J. R. Bartlett's office, William Decker's office, J. B. Hamilton's law-office, besides several sleeping-rooms. The third floor was utilized as a roller-skating rink and a Masonic lodge-room. The fire originated in the dry-goods store of P. Gaffney from a defective flue, it is supposed, and spread with lightning rapidity to all parts of the building, and, the drug store being next, the many barrels of oil stored in the cellar furnished fuel for the flames. When the fire was raging at its hight a strong wind arose, and to every one it became apparent that the hotel, known as the Russell House, must surely go. And go it did, for soon the flames reached across the street and commenced to gain a footing on the wooden work on the mansard roof of the hotel. This was at 5 p. m., and as the flames slowly worked their way downward, the guests of the hotel, of which there were forty, had time to dress and find their way down and out without harm bodily, but minus much or little baggage, as the case might be. A number of the servant-girls in the attic had a close call from death by suffocation, but none were lost. The Russell House also contained store buildings on the first floor—the establishment of William Seaver, the grocery store of Clausen & Gram, and the butcher shop of Barney Osler—all of which are burned down. The Russell House was built in 1875 by J. B. Russell, who has run the same since its completion. The building was of solid brick, four stories high with mansard roof, and was furnished in elegant style, being considered one of the best hotels in the State.

The Pettibone Block was erected in 1863, was three stories high and basement, and one of the finest buildings in the city. On two different occasions have attempts been made to fire the same. Unmistakable signs of incendiarism were found, the most startling occuring two years ago, when workmen engaged in the Masonic Hall discovered a large place in the attic which, at a recent period, had been fired with an attempt to burn the block. The loss is about as follows:

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

	Loss.	*Insurance.*
Russell House	$45,000	$10,000
Pettibone Block, on building	25,000	8,000
Kimberly & Elwans, drug-house	18,000	10,000
P. Gaffney, on stock	35,000	15,000
National bank, on furniture	4,000	....
Miss M. E. Lansing, on stock	1,500	600
James Paine	......	200
Masonic Hall	2,000	400
Clausen & Gram	6,000	2,500
Seaver	7,000	3,500
Meat market	1,500	800

The loss in the offices in the building will swell the total loss to $160,000, with an insurance of $50,000.

The morning was a severe one, the mercury indicating 15 degrees below zero, which made the work for the firemen very difficult, the hose freezing very frequently, and they themselves being covered with ice from head to foot, and many befrosted limbs reported. At one period of the conflagration help was requested from Oshkosh, and a steam fire-engine loaded on a flat at that place, but, owing to delay in securing the necessary transporting power, the task was abandoned. The Neenah and Menasha fire departments worked well, and several streams have been playing on the ruins the entire day. The loss is a severe one for this city, but the buildings will be rebuilt in the early spring.

DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MANDT WAGON-WORKS AT STOUGHTON, WIS., SATURDAY.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—One of the heaviest fires which have occurred in this section of the State took place last evening in the City of Stoughton, less than eighteen miles distant from Madison. Shortly after 4 p. m. the extensive wagon-works of T. G. Mandt caught fire, and before the flames were extinguished about one-half of the great manufactory was in ruins. The fire originated in the wing of the main building, and was caused, it is supposed, by the overheating of the furnace, which was there located, together with their monster trip-hammer. The alarm was given by an employé, Johnson, but before the fire was discovered it had got under great headway and utterly beyond the control of the few who gathered immediately upon the sounding of the alarm. In response to telegrams praying for aid, Mayor Conklin, of Madison, ordered one of the city steamers and a hook-and-ladder company to the scene of the conflagration. Upon the arrival of the companies at Stoughton the water in the steamer was so frozen that it could offer no assistance for the time being. However, by 6 o'clock the flames were gotten under control by reason of the fact that all had burned which lay directly in the path of the devouring element.

LOSSES.

The destruction is as follows: Manufacturing department, containing a vast amount of machinery, 44 by 180 feet in dimensions and three stories high, with a wing 46 by 90 feet, two stories high; the carriage department and office, one 20 by 60, the other 36 by 60, two stories; the agricultural manufactory, 40 by 60 feet, two stories; the machine-shop, 24 by 80; and the foundry, 40 by 60. As stated before, the entire wagon manufactory was about one-half destroyed. The pecuniary damage reaches fully $100,000.

INSURANCE.

The insurance on the burned district is as follows:

Northwestern National, of Milwaukee	$4,500
Home, of New York	4,500
Continental, of New York	4,000
German American, of New York	2,500
Ætna, of Hartford	2,500
Metropole, of France	2,500
Commercial Union, of England	2,000
Norwich Union, of England	4,500
Westchester, of New York	2,500
Western, of Canada	2,500
Glenns Falls, of New York	2,500
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	2,500
Queens, of England	1,000
Niagara, of New York	1,000
Franklin, of Philadelphia	1,500
Hekla, of Madison, Wis.	3,700
Concordia, of Milwaukee	2,500
Hamburg, of Bremen	2,000
Imperial, of England	2,500

The above, with about $5,000 held by unknown companies, makes the insurance $58,000, about one-half of the actual loss.

At the time of the fire Mandt, the proprietor, was absent in the northern part of the State, but in response to telegrams returned home as soon as possible. He has made a statement that the entire works will be rebuilt in better condition than they were before. The insurance upon the entire property, which is valued at over $200,000, was slightly over $100,000, the policies being issued almost to an entirety by Madison agents, principally by A. H. Main and Hobbins Brothers. The fire, in view of the holocaust which happened in Milwaukee a few days since, created great excitement in this city, where the influence of the Mandt wagon works business is felt at all seasons of the year.

AT UXBRIDGE, ONT.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning an alarm of fire was sounded. On the arrival of the fire brigade at the scene it was found that the roundhouse of the Midland Railway was a mass of flames. It was some little time before anything could be done on account of an insufficient supply of water. It was evident the roundhouse, which contained four locomotives, could not be saved, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to surrounding buildings, which escaped with slight injury. The loss will exceed $50,000. There is a small insurance.

A STEAM SAWMILL.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14.—Whitman's steam sawmill, at Hogg Island, burned. Loss, $18,000; uninsured.

A GREAT PAPER MILL AT BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 14.—The paper-mill of J. & B. Crossley & Co., 225x70 feet, burned, with contents.

CHICAGO BLAZES.

One of Hamblen's night watchmen discovered a blaze in the building at No. 127 West Randolph street at 4:35 o'clock yesterday morning and turned in an alarm from Box No. 288. The fire was extinguished at a loss of about $50. The building is occupied by a copper and brass working firm.

AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

A fire broke out in Kotzenberg's oil-house at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, owing to the ignition of some naphtha, and caused $250 damage. Twelve barrels of lubricating oil were consumed.

NEW YORK.

Unusually Heavy Weather and Several Severe Disasters on the Atlantic—The Saengerfest—German Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Incoming ocean steamers report disasters of various kinds at sea. The steamship Neckar of the North German Lloyds, which arrived today from Bremen after a stormy passage, brought seven men who were rescued from the burning brig Mary Lizzie of Newfoundland in latitude 43 30 and longitude 49 40 Jan 10. The Mary Lizzie was bound from St. John, N. F., to Brazil with a cargo of salt fish. In a heavy storm Jan. 4 the ship caught fire from a lamp in the forecastle, and the flames smoldered six days, all doors and hatches being battened tightly. At last they burst forth, and by good fortune the Neckar hove in sight. The crew were completely exhausted when they were taken on board, but under the kind treatment which they received they soon began to recover their strength. The Mary Lizzie was burning in several places when she was last seen. The lost vessel was built at Charleston, England, in 1868. The Captain estimates her value at $12,000, and that of the cargo at $16,000.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

The British bark Lizzie Curry, Capt. Curry, which arrived from Marseilles today, brought the crew of the British bark Skerryvore, Capt. Sinnott, which was abandoned off the southern coast in a sinking condition on the morning of Jan. 11. Capt. Sinnott states that he sailed from Havana for Boston with a cargo of sugar Dec. 25. In the evening of Jan. 9, while in the Gulf stream, a heavy gale was blowing and an extremely high sea was tossing the vessel about badly. A leak was sprung, and all hands were sent to the pumps. The following day a tremendous wave struck the stern of the bark and carried away her steering-gear. She was then unmanageable and lay in the trough of the sea, while her decks were constantly swept by huge waves. The crew were obliged to lash themselves to the pumps, where they remained all day and during the following night. The weather was very cold and the men suffered greatly from exposure.

Early in the evening of Jan. 10 a vessel was sighted to windward, but was too far distant to observe the disabled bark. No food could be cooked, and only one man at a time could be spared to hunt up a few cold morsels and to obtain some water. As day was beginning to break Jan. 11 a bark was sighted to the leeward and a torch was burned to attract attention. The rescuing bark proved to be the Lizzy Curry. This vessel, however, was short of provisions, having been sixty-six days out from Marseilles. A boat went to the sinking vessel and took off some provisions, which served to supply the wants of all. The lost vessel measured 348 tons, and hailed from Bermuda. She was owned by Swan & Son, of this city, although she sailed under the British flag.

DELAYED STEAMSHIPS.

The Abyssinia, of the Guion Line, which arrived from Liverpool today, was a fortnight in making the passage, owing to heavy westerly gales and high seas which prevailed the whole time. From Jan. 4 to 6 a severe hurricane blew with an extremely high sea prevailing. During the twenty-four hours which ended at noon on the 5th only forty miles were traveled.

The City of Paris, of the Inman Line, which arrived from Liverpool today, also had a very severe voyage. On the 5th and 6th a hurricane prevailed, and at 4:30 p. m. of the latter day a heavy sea boarded the ship on the port side, and stove in the door leading to the saloon, which was flooded with water.

The Notting Hill, the pioneer vessel of the new Hill Line, anchored at quarantine late today after a stormy passage of twenty-one days. She left Liverpool Dec. 24, and encountered a series of terrific gales, with heavy head seas. As her machinery was new it was not put to the test.

The steam bark Mendoza, Capt. Tucker, which left Bath Dec. 4, and for a time was supposed to have been lost, reached this port today. Her coal ran out soon after leaving Bath and she was driven off the coast by northwesterly gales. She finally put into St. Thomas, which port she left Dec. 31.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—It is an open secret that Vanderbilt, Gould, and many lesser operators who follow in their wake are gorged with stocks, and it is equally well known that these stocks cannot be disposed of at a profit unless outside speculators can be induced to buy them. Unexpected and feverish spurts, to be followed, as they always are, by sharp and sudden declines, deter rather than attract the speculative community, and this fact the great holders of stocks are beginning to see.

FOUND DEAD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A man registered as W. S. Miller was found dead in the Bowery Hotel. Among his effects were 366 shares of $100 each in the Chicago, Brazil & Ohio Coal Company.

AID FOR GERMAN SUFFERERS.

The German Master-Masons met today to raise funds to relieve the sufferers by the Rhine floods. Twenty-eight lodges were represented. Over $1,000 has been collected, and as much more is promised. The intention is to raise $8,000. All funds will be turned over to the Citizens' Committee, to be distributed irrespective of Masonic membership. The committee collecting for the Pfalz sufferers received today $173. It will be sent to the Burgomaster of Frankenthal.

THE SAENGERFEST.

The German singing societies of Brooklyn propose building a $30,000 hall for the fourteenth great Sängerfest of the German societies of the United States in June next. The festival will last five days. Twenty thousand singers are expected.

COMPLETELY GUTTED.

It is now believed that $100,000 will not cover the amount of funds missing from the wrecked City Bank. All that is left from the wreck in the shape of assets is the cheap office furniture and $1,200 accidentally left in the cash drawer.

HIS HONOR'S WIFE.

Suit Against the Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., Brought by His Wife.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The wife of Mayor James A. Fox, of Cambridge, Mass., is suing him for separate maintenance, and today in the Probate Court the hearing began. Mrs. Fox was a married woman when Fox first met her, and he a widower. She got a divorce, Fox furnishing the money, as alleged, and June 19, 1879, she married him in Kings Chapel, with great display. A disagreement with Fox's grown-up children followed the marriage, but at times there were reconciliations, and there are rumors of lurid scenes when Mrs. Fox was aided in detecting him in a questionable place and company by his own grown-up daughter, who desired revenge for his breaking up her flirtation with a horse-car conductor, as alleged. After a few months of this cat-and-dog life a deed of separation was made out by the Mayor, and since then he has allowed her money for her support according to agreement. The petitioner contends that she cannot live on the amount. The sum is $81 a quarter, and other small sums at various times. The Mayor's estate has been attached for $30,000 in her behalf. The affair causes great excitement in Cambridge.

OFF THE TRACK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—The Windsor & Annapolis express for Halifax ran off the track near Mount Uniacke Station. Two passenger and the postal and baggage cars were thrown into a snowbank. The rails were torn up, and the cars were badly damaged. Only two passengers were seriously injured. One was a lady on the way to Halifax and the other a section-man named McGuire. The other passengers escaped with slight bruises.

PRIZE TEA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The District-Attorney decides that the Importers' Tea Company, which does business by selling tea and coffee in packages that contain prizes, is a lottery. A civil suit for $30,000 was commenced against the company, and it is stated the authorities are preparing to begin criminal proceedings. It is estimated that in the last week or ten days the concern has cleared from $40,000 to $50,000 by the scheme.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 14.—John Welles, of Hallenbock, has presented the Lafayette College a second gift of $50,000 to endow the chair of the President.

WASHINGTON.

Propositions for a New Naturalization Treaty with the German Empire.

A Powerful Lobby on Hand to Prevent Any Immediate Tariff Legislation.

Complete Refutation of Senator Cameron's Charges Against Gen. George H. Thomas.

Composition of the New Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

NATURALIZATION.

PROPOSED TREATY WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Representative Deuster, referring to the resolution reported by him from the Foreign Affairs Committee to provide for a treaty of naturalization with the German Empire for the protection of the rights of American citizens in the German Empire, said that when the present treaty was concluded in 1868 it was rightly considered an achievement of American diplomacy. By it Prussia admitted the right of extradition. Art. 1 of the treaty provides that citizens of the North German Confederation who became naturalized citizens of the United States, and resided in the United States for five years, should by the Confederation be treated as American citizens. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States who became naturalized and resided five years in North Germany should be treated by the United States as citizens of the North German Confederation. The article applies as well to those already naturalized in either country as those hereafter naturalized. Art. 4 provides that if a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, the same is agreed upon in behalf of American citizens renewing their residence in America. Since the treaty was made, in 1868, the German Empire has come into existence, and experience has also shown, in the belief of many persons, that a new treaty could provide more definitly not only against abuses of citizenship, but for the protection of those who are bona-fide citizens. The fourth article has been made a subject of complaint in a number of instances, because it leaves it to the judgment of a foreign Government to decide whether an American citizen has abandoned his citizenship. The United States is bound to defend the rights of its citizens, whether such by birth or adoption, while on the other hand they cannot be expected to ask foreign Governments to overlook abuses of citizenship, as where foreigners come here and acquire citizenship, only to return to permanent residence in their native land, misusing their American citizenship to secure to themselves exemption from obligations in the country of their birth.

THE TARIFF BILL.

DETERMINED EFFORTS TO PREVENT ITS PASSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—There remain but forty-two working days of this Congress, and the Ways and Means Committee has not reported its Tariff bill. A member of the committee said tonight that the bill will be finished in committee tomorrow, and probably reported to the House Tuesday, and that they will then attempt to make it the exclusive business of the House with the exception of appropriation bills. The same member said:

"Still, I begin to have doubts whether there will be any Tariff bill in this Congress. It is all in the hands of the Democrats. The Republican majority is not sufficiently large large to force the passage of any tariff bill against even slight Democratic opposition, and I hear leading Democrats declare that there is to be no bill. Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee say as much. They are loaded with amendments, and will talk against the bill indefinitly when it shall be reported."

A member of the Senate Finance Committee also said tonight that the outlook for the passage of any law was very unpromising, and he thought it not improbable that, after another week's discussion in the Senate, the friends of the bill would see the impossibility of doing anything, and abandon it. Meanwhile great efforts are being used by the representatives of different interests to modify the bills in both Houses as to various measures.

The pig-iron men are here in force, and have the old story to tell about injury to their industry from the threatened reduction of existing rates. They say that many well-located furnaces, fitted with modern appliances, were today either closed or running without any profit, and that the proposed reduction in the duty, if enacted by Congress, will speedily bring about the most disastrous results. Assuming that imports of pig and scrap iron for the year 1882 (a year of low prices) reach 600,000 gross tons, this meant a direct loss of employment to American miners, furnace men, and transporters of over $10,000,000, on a basis of $17 per ton for labor and handling. The facts, they say, are therefore plainly apparent: First, the manufacture of pig-iron in the section represented by this committee is an industry which must gradually decline in the future through the operation of natural causes; second, it is that section which is directly affected by the importation of foreign irons, and the chief effect of any reduction in the duty must fall upon those who are least able to bear it. Arguments like this are being pressed upon the members of both tariff committees. The corridors leading to the two committee rooms are almost inaccessible on account of these lobby crowds.

The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have devised a new plan for delay. One of them said tonight that they should demand another vote for reduction on all leading articles, and that there was no prospect that the bill would be reported before Friday, and that probably it would not be before Monday.

GEN. THOMAS.

COMPLETE REFUTATION OF SENATOR CAMERON'S CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The more the record of Gen. Thomas is examined the more unjust, inaccurate, and uncalled-for does the late speech of Senator Cameron appear. Of necessity all Southern officers were obliged, on the threshold of the War, to decide upon their course. This decision for George H. Thomas was made in December, 1860, when he arrived in Washington on leave from Texas, and reported that Twiggs intended treachery. The Second Cavalry, of which he was Major, had Albert Sidney Johnston for its Colonel, Robert E. Lee for its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Hardee was its Senior Major, while Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Hood, and Fitzhugh Lee were among its officers. All but two of the Southern officers in the regiment joined the Rebellion—Thomas and one other did not. Among such influences he stood loyal from the first.

In Gen. Garfield's oration at Cleveland before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland the evidence is set forth to show that while the contest was confined to the politicians Thomas might have been perplexed, but that "the flash of the first gun revealed to the intellect of Thomas the whole character and spirit of the controversy, and his choice was made in an instant." Few are better authority on Thomas than was Gen. Garfield.

TESTIMONY.

But the authorities are full of evidence against Cameron. As has been heretofore shown, the official report of Fitz John Porter on the very points wherein Cameron cites him as a witness are against the Senator. While his brother officers were leaving to go South, which was before the date of which Cameron speaks, one of Thomas' comrades asked him what he would do if Virginia should secede. "I will help to whip her back again," was his answer.

Gen. William Hartsuff has put on record the fact that he saw Thomas many times in New York in the latter part of 1860, and frequently heard him discuss the state of the country with Southern officers. This was also before the time of which Cameron speaks. Gen. Hartsuff said that while Gen. Thomas reprobated very strongly the course of certain men and parties at the North, he denounced to these Southern officers the idea that it was necessary to go with their States, and denied the necessity of dividing the country or destroying the Government.

Gen. R. W. Johnson, who was an officer in Texas with Thomas and went with him to Carlisle barracks, where they were previous to the date named by Cameron, says: "Gen. Thomas never flinched, nor faltered, nor wavered in his devotion to his country."

Gen. Patterson, under whom Thomas first served, going from Carlisle to join him, wrote thus: "Gen. Thomas contemplated with horror the prospect of a war between the people of his own State and the Union; but he never for a moment hesitated, never wavered, never swerved from his allegiance to the Nation that had educated him, and whose servant he was. From the beginning I would have pledged my hopes here and hereafter on the loyalty of Thomas."

GEN. SHERMAN'S STATEMENTS.

Gen. Sherman, writing of his knowledge of Thomas' early feelings, says: "But as soon as Mr. Lincoln was installed in office, and manifested the deep feeling of love for all parts of the country—deprecating civil war, but giving the key-note that the Union should be maintained, even if it had to be fought for, and that forcible secession was treason—then Thomas, like all National men, brushed away the subtle ties of the hour, saw clearly his duty, and proclaimed it, not by mere words, but by riding in full uniform at the head of his regiment and brigade, invading without a murmur his native State, and commanding his men to put down forcible resistance by the musket." Thus Gen. Sherman testifies that, as early as March, 1861, Gen. Thomas had proclaimed his position. The date which Cameron gives as that at which he was undecided, till Fitz John Porter persuaded him, was April 18.

Col. A. L. Hough, long the confidential aid of Gen. Thomas, has put on record the following notes of a conversation with the General on the subject under discussion, the notes being made at the time: "A slander upon the General was often reported in the Southern papers during and immediately subsequent to the Rebellion. It was given upon the authority of prominent Rebel officers, and not denied by them. It was to the effect that he was disappointed in not getting the high command in the Rebel army he had sought for, and hence his refusal to joint the Rebellion. In a conversation with him on the subject, the General said this was an entire fabrication, not having an atom of foundation; not a line ever passed between him and the Rebel authorities; they have no genuine letter of his, nor was a word spoken by him to any one that could lead to such an inference. He defied any one to produce any testimony, written or oral, to sustain such an allegation; he never entertained such an idea, for his duty was clear to him from the beginning."

In the beautiful order announcing his death, Gen. Sherman, who "knew him intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench," wrote: "The great Civil War found him at his post, true and firm amidst the terrible pressure he had encountered by reason of his birthplace."

ACTION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Senate and House at the time of his death, in attesting "the sympathy of Congress at this National bereavement," declared that "his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him, constitute a record in life made memorable in death."

In the face of such extracts from the records as are here recorded, Senator Cameron has a duty to perform which he cannot discharge by silence. There probably are 150,000 men now living who served at some time under the eye of Gen. Thomas, and there are millions who equally with them glory in his undeviating loyalty and revere his memory. Such is the company which will justly feel outraged at the deliberate speech of the Senator.

CIVIL SERVICE.

APPOINTING THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Boston Democrats, at their Faneuil Hall meeting, drew up a petition recommending Henry L. Nelson as the Democratic Civil-Service Commissioner. The petition was signed by all the leading Democrats of Massachusetts, and sent here to Representative Morse to be presented to the President. Mr. Nelson is at present the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, and is an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. Probably Mr. Pendleton will be asked by the President to express his opinion as to the appointment of the Democratic Commissioner, and it is generally understood that Pendleton's suggestion will determine the appointment. Mr. Pendleton, upon being inquired of as to the probable Democratic candidate, said that he had not been advised or consulted with upon the subject, and that it was not his custom to go about asking for office. It is not known whether any Ohio Democrat aspires to the place. Judging from the character of the Democratic opposition in Ohio to the bill, to accept service on the commission would be a sign of disloyalty. One of the provisions of the Civil-Service act forbids Congressmen from making any recommendations to the President as to office, except in the respect of residence and character; yet Representatives are already receiving applications for their influence to secure appointments as members of this commission.

PACIFIC ROADS.

INVESTING THE SINKING FUNDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—An important question will arise in the House before the end of the session concerning the investment of the sinking-fund money of the Union Pacific Railroads. It appears that lands were granted to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and that having earned the title to 4,000,000 acres, patents for only 900,000 acres have been taken, so that the company owes the Government $100,000 for surveying, selecting, and conveying. The bill proposed provides that the company must pay within ninety days the costs of surveying, etc., and must take the patents for the land which it has earned by the completion of its road. The bill further provides that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific sinking-fund money shall be invested either in Government bonds or in the first mortgage bonds of the respective roads.

The Senate at the last session passed a bill providing for this important change in the sinking-fund investment. The bill provided that the Sinking Fund act of 1878 should be so modified as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking fund, thereby established, in the first mortgage thirty-year bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies.

Mr. Morrill stated at the time that about $500,000 was lying idle in the treasury because the companies were unwilling that it should be invested in Government bonds, as the law required. In addition he remarked that the Government had advanced to these companies, or pledged itself to pay, more than $40,000,000, and he was surprised because the Government could not obtain from the companies a larger amount of the debt, to increase their investments in the bonds and stocks of other corporations from $7,000,000 in 1879 to nearly $29,000,000 in 1881. The friends of this latter bill seem to have feared that it would not pass the House as it stood. The provisions of it have been sandwiched between the first and the last parts of the bill reported by Mr. Anderson. The bill proposes, in brief, that the Government shall begin to make investments in railroad bonds.

OLMSTEAD.

HIS LETTER OF DECLINATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The following letter was sent to the President Thursday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—*To the President:* I have the honor to respectfully decline the nomination you were pleased to send to the Senate, appointing me Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Being satisfied from the recommendations and petitions of a large number of our influential and respected citizens that I was the choice of the large majority of those whose good opinion was to be desired, I allowed my name to be presented to you. I was fully aware I could not avoid the attack of my enemies and the friends of other candidates, but I did not suppose I would be held responsible for the acts of others with whom I had no part or connection, as is well known to every one who has any knowledge of the facts.

The specific charges preferred against me I promptly, and, as I am informed, satisfactorily refuted. The anonymous attacks and blackmailing letters I, of course, allowed to pass without notice. Certain metropolitan journals, without any knowledge of me or the facts they discussed, took occasion to criticise and vilify me whenever as it seemed they had no other congenial subject to deal with; while here, where I have lived for twenty years, I had, as evidence of the public opinion of this District, the recommendations and hearty support of the daily journals and all the weeklies, with one or two insignificant exceptions. This declination is made in face of the fact that my confirmation is beyond question, as I am fully assured. But I have no desire to take the office in face of the opposition which has been developed, and most respectfully ask you to withdraw my nomination. Thanking you for your kindness and expression of confidence, I am, with great respect, very truly, J. F. OLMSTEAD.

As a result of this communication the President withdrew the nomination.

TWO OF THE BOYS.

SENATORS RANSOM AND HAMPTON FLIRTING IN FRENCH WITH A PRETTY ACTRESS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Mlle. Rhéa, the actress, is filling an engagement this week at the theatre here. She was at the Capitol today, where she received a good deal of attention from Senators and Representatives. Senators Hampton and Ransom were especially very gallant in their attentions. The former took Rhéa down to lunch. As they went down in the elevator they chatted gayly in French. Hampton's reference to something as a "mauvais sujet" caused the pretty French actress to laugh most merrily. Senator Ransom sent for a newspaper man who had been watching how gallant he was to the Rhéa, and asked him not to print anything about it. "You know," he said, "how the Methodist Quakers of North Carolina look upon theatres and actors."

POSTAL NOTES.

ACTION OF THE SENATE POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Senate Post-Office Committee today ordered a favorable report to be made on the Postal Money-Order bill which passed the House last session. The object sought by this bill is the transmission of small sums under $5 through the mails at a cost comparatively cheap to the present money-order express or registered letter system. The bill provides that the Postmaster-General may authorize Postmasters at any money-order office to issue money orders without corresponding advices on an engraved form, to be prescribed and furnished by him. Such money-order is to be known as a "postal note," for the issuance of which a fee of three cents will be charged. These "postal notes" shall be made payable to bearer when duly receipted at any money-order office which the remitter may select. The postal note is in like manner to be payable to bearer when presented at the office of issue. The bill also provides that after a postal note has once been paid, to whomsoever it has been paid, the United States shall not be liable for any further claim for the amount thereof. The note is to become invalid and not payable after three calendar months from the last day of the month during which the same was issued. To obtain the amount of an invalid note the holder must forward it to the Superintendent of the Money-Order system at Washington with an application for a duplicate thereof payable to such holder, for which an additional fee of three cents will be charged. The bill limits money orders to not more than $100. For orders not exceeding $10 the fee is eight cents, and not exceeding $15 ten cents; over $15, and not exceeding $30, fifteen; over $30, and not exceeding $40, twenty; over $40, and not exceeding $50, twenty-five; over $50, and not exceeding $60, thirty; over $60, and not exceeding $70, thirty-five; exceeding $70, and not over $80, forty; exceeding $80, and not over $100, forty-five.

RAILROAD LAND-GRANTS.

LIST OF COMPANIES BENEFITED—QUANTITY OF LAND GIVEN AWAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The following is a list of Western railroads benefited by land-grants, and the number of acres patented to each, up to June 30, 1882:

	Acres.
Atlantic & Pacific	2,303,736
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	2,745,638
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas	256,281
Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska	2,373,290
Central Pacific	721,434
Western Pacific	446,230
California & Oregon	1,337,919
Southern Pacific (Southern Division)	......
Burlington & Missouri River in Iowa	388,607
Minnesota Central	179,706
Southern Minnesota	451,845
McGregor & Missouri River	332,090
Hastings & Dakota	312,770
Chicago & Northwestern	545,575
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River	1,142,120
Winona & St. Peter	1,668,787
St. Paul & Sioux City	1,146,308
Sioux City & St. Paul	407,910
West Wisconsin	862,816
North Wisconsin	843,497
Mississippi & Missouri River	643,147
Hannibal & St. Joseph	603,186
Dubuque & Sioux City	550,467
Iowa Falls & Sioux City	683,403
Little Rock & Fort Smith	916,740
Memphis & Little Rock	140,955
Central Branch Union Pacific	187,447
Cairo & Fulton	1,319,196
Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri	728,949
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	63,249
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	984,105
Northern Pacific	746,509
Lake Superior & Mississippi River	......
Western of Minnesota	646,958
St. Paul & Pacific	1,251,046
Oregon & California	322,082
Oregon Central	......
Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri	
Atlantic & Pacific	236,169
Stillwater & St. Paul	860,564
St. Paul & Pacific	2,425,376
Sioux City & Pacific	41,398
Southern Pacific, Northern Division, Southern Pacific, Southern Division	1,142,642
Texas Pacific	......
North Louisiana & Texas	353,212
Union Pacific	1,953,883
Kansas Pacific	917,520
Denver Pacific	86,236
St. Joseph & Denver City	462,373
Portage, Winnebago & Lake Superior	575,644
Total	35,658,369

REFORM BACKWARD.

TARIFF ON SILK, GRINDSTONES, CATGUT, AND PIPES—NO RELIEF TO CONSUMERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The consideration of the Shipping bill in the House prevented the Committee on Ways and Means from completing the Tariff bill today, the members of the committee being required in the House to vote on the more important clauses of the bill under consideration. Before proceeding regularly with the bill the committee returned to the schedule on silks, and made several important changes. The paragraphs relating to raw silk, silk threads, etc., as amended today, read as follows:

"Silk, partially manufactured, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 50 cents per pound.

"Thrown silk in gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine twist, floss in the gum, and spun silk, silk threads or yarns of every description, purified or dyed, 30 per cent ad valorem."

The amendments consist in taxing sewing-silk from the second classification, which includes it in the first at 50 cents per pound, and in substituting 30 per cent ad valorem for the specific rates of $1.50 and $2 per pound, the latter being the rate originally determined upon for silk threads or yarns. The paragraph prescribing 50 per cent ad valorem on all goods, wares, and merchandise made of silk, and not otherwise provided for, was not altered. The following was added as a new paragraph: "Sewing-silk in the gray, and spun silk in the gray, and cordonnet in the gray, used for the manufacture of trimming, 35 per cent ad valorem."

The schedule on sundries was not finished, and the free list now alone remains to be considered. The following are more important changes made today in the sundries schedule:

GRINDSTONES.

The duty on grindstones, rough and finished, was $1.75 per ton, instead of 10 per cent on rough and 20 per cent on the finished. On all undressed building and monumental stone, except marble, the rate was changed from 15 per cent ad valorem to $1 per ton. Paintings in water-colors were changed from 40 to 10 per cent ad valorem. A new paragraph was inserted which fixes a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on hats commercially known as "silk hats." The paragraph on tanned skins was amended to read as follows: "Calf, goat, and sheep skins, tanned, or tanned and finished, and dressed upper leather of all other kinds, and skins partly or wholly dressed and finished, of all kinds not otherwise provided for, and skins for morocco, partly or wholly finished, 25 per cent ad valorem." This is an increase of 5 per cent on the rate originally adopted.

Leadpencils, as originally agreed upon, were fixed at the uniform rate of 35 per cent. This paragraph was reconstructed to read as follows: "Pencils of wood, filled with lead or other materials (except slate), and pencils of lead, $1 per gross; pencil leads, not in wood, 10 per cent ad valorem."

The paragraph on pipes and smokers' articles was stricken out, and the phraseology and rates of the present law were substituted, which fixes the duty on pipes, pipe-bowls, etc., of the more expensive kind at $1.50 per gross, and on common clay pipes at 35 per cent ad valorem.

The rate on precious stones, which was increased from 10 to 25 per cent by the committee, was restored to the lower rate. Natural flowers, and all strings of cat-gut and other like material, other than strings for musical instruments, were transferred to the free list. The duty on salt was fixed by the commission at 10 cents per bushel when in sacks or barrels and six cents when in bulk. Today a motion to restore the existing rates, which are 12 and eight cents respectively, was carried by a vote of four to three. Subsequently, however, this action was rescinded by a vote of five to three, so that the rate recommended by the commission stands.

NOTES.

COUNTING THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Representative Updegraff, Chairman of the Presidential Count Committee, has given up all hope of securing consideration at the present session of the bill to provide a more systematic and complete method for counting the votes for President and Vice-President. He stated that he knew of but one other member of the committee who took any interest in the subject. He had thus far in the session been unable to secure a quorum of the committee. Mr. Springer was invited before the committee to explain the features of his bill, but a quorum did not appear, and he postponed his statement. Updegraff says he will make another effort to get the committee together, but that it is now too late in the session; that any bill they might report could hardly receive consideration in the House. Mr. Springer stated this evening that he expected the Forty-eighth Congress would be more widely awake to this subject than the present one, and he thought it would be one of the first measures considered.

CHICAGO MEN AT THE CAPITAL.

Chicago arrivals were: W. C. Goudy, W. R. Page, L. Hutt, T. J. E. Dixon, Walter Williams, J. M. Williams, Charles Hedges.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS.

Representative Williams, of Wisconsin, will, it is understood, upon the expiration of his term in the House, accept an appointment as Register of the Land-Office at Watertown, D. T.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Those who should know say that there is no truth in the report that the Fitz John Porter bill has been the subject of discussions in the Cabinet, and that the President has decided to veto it. Indeed, one Cabinet officer is authority for the statement that the subject has never once been mentioned.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company is expending $3,000,000 on a steamship line, and before long will have steamships running between Newport News and Rio Janeiro, and between the same point and Europe. It is expected that three steamers will be completed within three months. The company hopes to do a large business in exchanging flour, coffee, and sugar. This is the same enterprise in which John Roach claimed that he failed for the want of a Congressional subsidy.

PAYING THE EXPERTS.

The experts in the Guiteau case have not yet been paid. The reason is that they have asked extravagant sums. The Department of Justice has been in correspondence with them ever since the trial, but no basis of settlement has yet been reached.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

It is now known that the letter from the State Department relative to the Hawaiian treaty is, for diplomatic considerations, opposed to the abrogation. But the department, evidently anxious to conciliate the opposition of the sugar interests, suggests that some legislation might be secured which will cure the present evils. The suggestion is that the treaty might be made to apply to that class of sugars only which were shipped from the Sandwich Islands at the time the treaty was ratified. Sandwich Island sugar was much more crude than it now is, owing to the fact that there was very little machinery in the island. Since then the most improved machinery has been put in use there, and the consequence is that the Sandwich Island sugars are made with all the improved appliances. The theory of the State Department is that the treaty might be made to apply only to such crude sugar as was imported at the time of the ratification of the treaty. Scarcely any sugar of that character is now imported from the Hawaiian Islands.

RUSHING VS. M'PHERSON.

Those who are familiar with the attempt to break up the "evener" combination as to live stock traffic, which was successful, will not be surprised at the development made by suit brought against United States Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, by Joseph S. Rushing, of Pennsylvania. The bill which Rushing has filed against McPherson, charging in substance that he acted as a lobby agent while United States Senator in the attempt to secure the passage of the bill, which would compel the use of a palace car for cattle, makes clear many things which have been dark hitherto in the history of the movement. Rushing was here as the active agent against the "evener" combination. He acted ostensibly in the interest of the humanitaries societies. It now appears, from his own admissions, that he was a lobby agent for this patent invention, and that, according to his story, McPherson was his associate. Sam Allerton and the other large shippers in the "evener" combination, on hearing this New Jersey bill, will perhaps be able to discover what hurt them. Rushing and McPherson broke up the "evener" combination, but did not succeed in securing the legislation favoring the patent palace-car.

PENSIONS.

The clause in the bill increasing the pension of those who have lost a leg or an arm to $50, which gave the claim agents full play, has been stricken out in the Senate committee. This provided that those who had lost a limb or suffered "injuries equivalent thereto" should have the proposed increase. Had the bill passed in this shape the claim agents would at once have gone largely into the business of furnishing proof that the injuries of such clients as they could obtain were equivalent to the loss of a limb. It was this clause which induced certain large claim agents here to circulate blank forms of petition asking for the passage of this bill. Two of the firms having the most extensive business say they have sent out thousands of these petitions. The omission of the clause indicated leaves them powerless to do much harm to applicants.

WHERE LINCOLN DIED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, it was agreed to report a bill buying the house No. 516 Tenth street, opposite the old Ford's Theatre, in which Abraham Lincoln died, for the sum of $15,000, a fair market price. The house will be utilized by putting from thirty to forty clerks therein, and the room in which the President died will be open to the inspection of visitors. The Illinois Congressional delegation take deep interest in the purchase, and there is little doubt but that a bill for that purpose will pass both Houses without any objection. As will be recalled, a resolution instructing the above committee to inquire into the purchase was offered last spring by Gen. Henderson, of Illinois.

GRANT'S JOKE.

Gen. U. S. Grant visited the Post-Office Department today. Being told that the Postmaster-General was absent at a Cabinet meeting, the General said: "I suppose that they are telling stories, and have forgotten about the time passing so rapidly. I know that is the way it used to be." The General seemed to be in a joking mood, and in response to a remark about it being pleasant to visit Washington, he said: "Yes, I always like to come here. It gives me an opportunity, you know, to make suggestions in regard to filling the places in all the departments. I could fill them all, you know." This bit of pleasantry gave rise to a general laugh among his auditors, which by that time had increased, and included the Third Assistant, Mr. Hazen, Judge Freeman, and Col. Burnside. While the General was waiting for Mr. Howe a number of the chiefs of bureaus came in and were introduced.

INABILITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Mr. Ingalls introduced in the Senate today a bill to provide for determining the existence and the removal of the inability of the President of the United States to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that whenever two heads of departments shall state in writing to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, if the court be not then sitting, the Chief Justice shall, within ten days, convene it to hear and determine summarily the question of the alleged inability, and if, upon said hearing, it shall appear to said court that such inability exists, they shall certify their decision to the Vice-President, who shall thereupon discharge the powers and duties of the office of President. The second section makes a similar provision for determining the removal of the inability, and provides that upon the ascertainment of such removal the President shall resume the discharge of the powers and duties of his office.

TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

The Senate Military Committee this morning considered and ordered to be favorably reported the Logan bill to increase the efficiency of the army. The bill provides that in time of peace offenders now punishable by regimental or garrison courts-martial shall be tried by a summary court, consisting solely of the officer second in command, whose sentence shall be subject to review by his next superior officer. The number of enlisted men in the army, including an engineer battalion of 520 men, hospital stewards, and 1,000 Indian scouts, is fixed at 30,000. The pay of privates in the three arms of the service is increased from $13 to $16 per month, and of other men inferior to commissioned officers in proportion.

Commissioned officers at military posts apart from settlements may each employ one soldier as a servant, provided the soldier's consent be obtained and his pay charged against such officer. Fuel in kind only shall be issued to officers. Provisions are also made that officers on duty as Judge Advocates of courts-martial shall receive an extra allowance of $2.50 per day; that the Secretary may employ civilians in place of general service clerks at military division headquarters; that the governor of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth shall rank as a Colonel; that officers of the line on duty as Acting Assistant-Quartermasters shall be allowed $10 extra per month; that any person ruptured in the army or navy shall be supplied with a truss; that the statute forbidding payment of mileage over land-grant roads be repealed; and that the Secretary of War be authorized to employ 150 instructors for post schools, to have rank and pay of Commissary Sergeants.

MEXICAN TREATY.

Gen. Canedo, one of the Commissioners appointed by Mexico to negotiate the commercial treaty with the United States, has arrived. Canedo and Romero this afternoon paid their respects to Gen. Grant and Trescott, the American Commissioners. A formal meeting of the commission will be held tomorrow.

HOLLAND'S EXHIBITION.

The managers of the Holland International Exhibition hope that Congress may be induced to appropriate $100,000 to provide a suitable display of American industry and products. This is only half the sum voted for the Vienna Exhibition, while the trade of the United States with the Netherlands in 1881 was more than eight times as large as with Austria. It increased threefold during the last six years. As showing the importance the Government of the Netherlands attaches to a trade with the United States, Commissioner Wheelwright cites the fact that it appropriated $52,000 to enable its subjects to make the exhibit which they sent to Philadelphia in 1876.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

It Is Alaska, and the Craze Will Soon Set In, So They Say.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—William Goverreur Morris, Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, has just arrived from the north, and in the course of an interview confidently states that the very rich mineral deposits of Alaska would not fail to attract great attention in the near future. Lodes are found at the bases of mountains, which can be traced up their sides, and are worked by surface-diggers to such advantage that last season a small force of men made over $250,000. Quartz diggings have been much interfered with by reason of the little respect paid to the proprietary interests of others. Considerable Pacific coast capital is finding its way into Alaska, and has already brought into prominence lines of mines as large as the whole Comstock Lode. He believes the mines would show the largest body of ore in sight in the world, and says Eastern capitalists have already sent machinery for the purpose of developing the great mineral regions of Alaska.

As to the shelling of the Hoochino Village by the commander of the Merrimac, he regarded it in every way justifiable. It only appeared cruel to persons actuated by sentimental reasons who are wholly unacquainted with Indian character.

He predicts that Alaska is destined to occupy a front rank in American possessions, not only on account of valuable fisheries, mines, and rich mineral deposits, but also for great shipbuilding facilities. Unfortunately Alaska is badly in need of a recognized authority for the enforcement of laws. This necessity is growing more urgent every day. There would soon be interminable conflicts between antagonistic mining interests, unless the Government established a system of laws with authority to enforce them.

GERMAN RELIEF.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The German Relief Committee has collected $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The united singing societies of Philadelphia (German) have resolved to contribute $500 from their general fund for the sufferers in Rhineland. This makes $4,552 collected the last three days.

GREENBURY L. FORT.

An Accident Suddenly Ends the Life of a Distinguished Illinoisan.

Sketch of a Career Filled with Honorable Deeds—A Large Estate.

Death of Dr. J. H. Connolly, of Pittsburg, the Inventor—Other Obituary News.

Greenbury L. Fort of Illinois.

LACON, Ill., Jan. 14.—Col. Greenbury L. Fort, ex-Congressman of this district, died at his residence in this city at 10:50 last evening of an embolism of the brain after an illness of only seven hours. He was in his usual health and was driving one of his young horses when he was seen to fall from the conveyance and found in an unconscious condition, from which he never recovered. Col. Fort was one of the prominent and able men of the State, and had

RISEN TO HONOR AND WEALTH

from poverty and obscurity single-handed and unaided. He was born in Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, 1825, and was one of the early settlers of Marshall County. He held the offices of Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, State's-Attorney, County Judge, State Senator, and Congressman. He entered the army in April, 1861, as First-Lieutenant of Company B, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, in the three months' service. He afterwards recruited Company I of the same regiment for the three years' service, which he commanded until he was made Assistant Quartermaster, in which station he filled many important trusts under Grant and McPherson. When Logan was given the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps he tendered Col. Fort the Chief Quartermastership of the corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which he accepted, participating in the famous march to the sea with Sherman. He remained with the Fifteenth Corps until it was mustered out at Washington. He afterwards served in his department in Texas, not leaving the army permanently until 1866, having given full five years' service.

HIS DEATH FALLS LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

upon the whole community. He was universally honored and beloved. He was a good friend and was the especial patron of the poor and distressed, to whom his hand and purse were ever open. It is estimated that he leaves an estate worth $500,000, consisting of farms in Marshall and adjoining counties and in Nebraska. He was exceedingly fond of blooded stock, his farms being well stocked with Jersey cattle and thoroughbred horses. He recently bought a fine animal from Gen. Singleton, and it is the opinion that he was driving that animal when he fell from the conveyance. He leaves a wife and one son, Robert B., who is in his 16th year. The widow is a daughter of Dr. Robert Boal, a veteran Peoria physician.

SERVICE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Fort was first elected to Congress from the Eighth District in 1872 as a Republican, and served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses, being elected on every occasion by very large majorities. He was always a conspicuous figure in the Illinois delegation, and did much effective work in the House of Representatives. Mr. Fort was a candidate for Governor before the Republican Convention which met in Springfield in May, 1880, and received eighty-seven votes on the first ballot and eighty-two on the second and third. Cullom was nominated on the fourth. Mr. Fort had two votes on the first ballot from Boone County, one from Coles, eleven from Cook, four from [illegible], one from Grundy, nine from Iroquois, two from Kane, seven from Kankakee, seven from La Salle, nine from Livingston, two from Logan, four from Marshall, four from McLean, twelve from Peoria, two from Pike, one from Washington, two from Will, and four from Woodford. His old Congressional district—composed of Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, Marshall, and Woodford counties—was solid for him. Still he was fourth in the balloting, having fewer votes than Cullom, Rinaker, or Hawley.

He was married in 1857 to Clara E. Boal, of Lacon, who survives him, and he leaves one son.

THE SAD NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The news of the death of the Hon. Greenbury L. Fort was a great surprise to the few in Washington who heard of it, and it will excite general sorrow throughout [illegible]. He was frequently mentioned here as a possible nominee for United States Senator, in [illegible] the leading candidates should fail. None knew of his illness. Mr. Fort came here in the Forty-third Congress, and [illegible]. He early took a leading place in the House, and [illegible] rency question [illegible] much attention. His pronounced views upon this subject, and his earnestness in advocating them, gave him special prominence, and secured for him a leading place on the Banking and Currency Committee. Those who differed from him looked to him as the most intelligent and sincere advocate of that school of finance in the House. There was no question which affected the interest of the West to which he did not devote himself with [illegible]. He was a bitter opponent of the aggressions of Wall street, and always took the side of the [illegible] of the poor against the oppressions of monopoly. There was no measure which was intended to [illegible] the soldier which did not receive his hearty support. His last efforts in Congress were devoted to the passage of a bill [illegible] game on the plains. Mr. Fort was respected here by all who knew him, and his associates in Congress will deeply mourn his loss.

Sudden Death of Dr. Connolly, the Inventor.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Dr. J. H. Connolly, patentee of the fire-extinguisher bearing his name, went to the West Pennsylvania Hospital this afternoon to see one of his employés, who is sick. Arriving during religious services at the hospital Dr. Connolly occupied a chair and appeared to be an interested listener. He was afterwards approached by a friend and found to be dead. The cause was heart disease.

Other Deaths.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—William L. Terrill, the deceased proprietor of the Forest City House here, was buried this afternoon in the vault at Lake View Cemetery. The services were held at the hotel. Mr. Terrill was one of the best-known hotel men in the West, having brought the Forest City House from comparative obscurity to a leading place among Cleveland hotels. He was 62 years of age, born in Woodbury, Conn., and was married in 1843 to the wife who survives him.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—James Michie, of the firm of Fulton & Michie, wholesale grocers, and one of Toronto's best known citizens, died this afternoon of pneumonia, aged 51. The deceased was a prominent member of the St. Andrew's Society, having been reelected President for the second time at the last general meeting in December.

RAILWAY WRECK.

A Passenger-Train Leaps the Track and Wrecks a Freight-Train on a Siding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The east-bound passenger-train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which passed New Cambria, Mo., Saturday midnight, met with quite a serious mishap two or three miles east of that station at Carrollton Bottoms. A freight-train bound west had been sidetracked to let the passenger-train pass. The latter was running at a rather high rate of speed, and all but the last three coaches left the track at the switch near the freight-train. The engine, baggage-car, passenger-coach, a parlor-coach, and the sleeper [illegible] the locomotive at the head of the freight-train. The engineer [illegible] H. Holland, the freight conductor, [illegible] and a brakeman were injured to a slight extent. The [illegible] collision [illegible] tender, was [illegible] fire-pan of [illegible] were all [illegible] on without [illegible] uninjured, [illegible] certain death [illegible] other side of [illegible] down a steep embankment and brought up in a small creek.

AN UNSATISFACTORY APPOINTMENT.

CAMDEN, Me., Jan. 14.—The citizens [illegible] attended meeting [illegible] expressed indignation at the appointment of W. B. Rice Postmaster over the present incumbent, Alden Miller Jr., a crippled soldier, who [illegible] salary. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the appointment was a [illegible] ranted disregard of civil-service [illegible] direct opposition [illegible] the patronage [illegible] ples; [illegible] the officeholders.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Conflicting Views as to the Possibility of a Bolt at Springfield.

Gov. Cullom's Supporters Confident of Victory—Gubernatorial Schemes for 1884.

Inability of the Opposition to Combine Against Ferry in Michigan.

Millard and Cowen Neck-and-Neck in the Nebraska Senatorial Race.

The Latest Concerning the Threatened Senatorial Bolt—Can't Afford It—Slate-Making for 1884.

"Long" Jones and Dan Shepard left for Springfield last night in their capacity as Chairman and Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee to look after the party's interests during the next few days. Other members of the committee from various parts of the State will also be on hand during the Senatorial engagement for the purpose, now that the party caucus has nominated a candidate, of seeing him elected. There was scarcely a time last week when a quorum of the committee could not have been gotten together in a few minutes had it been necessary, and the indications are that the representation during the next few days will be even larger. The early symptoms of a threatened bolt have given the Senatorial election a new interest, and the committee evidently feels itself called upon to take a hand in the matter for the party's good, in spite of threatened denunciation through the bolters' organs as ringmasters and the application of other pet names. The absentees will be gathered in, the sick made comfortable, if there are any, and those who have evinced a disposition to kick out of the party traces labored with and shown the error of their ways.

IT WON'T WORK.

The Cullom forces are not idle, but have covered every available point, and claim to know whereof they speak when they declare that at the very worst the kickers cannot get up a combination strong enough to defeat the Governor's election, even if a special messenger has gone to Washington for the purpose, it is alleged, of inducing certain Congressmen to telegraph "their fellows" in the Legislature to hold out against the caucus. There is no object in a bolt in the House unless it can be made strong enough to carry with it a few in the Senate. From present indications no movement of that sort in the House is in any danger of requiring the requisit strength. One of the worst haters of Gov. Cullom anywhere from Galena to Cairo is Senator John Fletcher, of Hancock. It is his chief pride, however, that he never bolted a caucus, and his statement two weeks ago that he never would bolt a caucus he went into is an assurance that the Governor will have his vote, even if it does come with some reluctance. What is more, judging from a remark he is said to have made to Charley Fuller the other day, it is apparent that Senator Fletcher takes little or no stock in the prospect of anything like a successful kick in the House.

SENATOR ADAMS

is the only member of the Upper House whose position in this matter has given the malcontents any satisfaction whatever. As stated in THE TRIBUNE interview yesterday, Mr. Adams' conclusion is not a finality, but is susceptible to modification, provided anybody can show him that Sec. 5 of Art. 5 of the Constitution was not intended to bar out a Governor from becoming a United States Senator during his term of office. Several prominent North Side Republicans undertook the task of arguing the matter with him yesterday, and further attempts will probably be made today. While the interviews were all of a private character, enough has been learned to furnish something stronger than the inference that the Senator is rather wavering in his determination, and that at the worst he will not vote against the Governor, even if A. C. Hesing did recently declare that Illinois ought to have a Grover Cleveland, and that a certain North Side Congressman was about the size of man, in his opinion, to fill the bill. Nor is it at all likely that a certain Senator from the eastern part of the State, who proposed to Senator Ruger the other day that the latter, being elected as an Independent, might very easily be absent Tuesday, will live to see his wish gratified. Senator Ruger will be there on time and will vote for Cullom.

LOOSE FIGURING.

The anti-Cullomites' rather broad claim that they have got thirteen people, somewhere or other, who will never vote for Cullom is about on a par with their claim just before the caucus that Cullom could not even be nominated. "It reminds me a good deal," said "Long" Jones yesterday, "of what certain gentlemen said last spring at the State Convention. They were perfectly sure I couldn't muster more than nine votes for the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, and thought if they could get a fellow here, and another there, and another off in some other place they might have six. It astonished them a little that night after the convention when they found I had fourteen any way, and they were a good deal more astonished afterwards at Chicago. They didn't figure right then, and they are not figuring right now."

ROOK'S RACKET.

The latest case of a threat to bolt is Jesse J. Rook, the Republican minority member from the Eleventh District. Mr. Rook was a clerk in the Post-Office until recently, when he resigned his position in accordance with the usual custom to go to Springfield. He voted for the ineligibility resolution in the House last week and for Oglesby in the caucus, and a rumor that he intends to bolt the Governor's nomination started a reporter out yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hunting him up and learning his real position in the matter. He was found at his residence, No. 3215 Fifth avenue, and confirmed the truth of the rumor, under certain contingencies, at least, as follows:

"I do not think I shall vote for Gov. Cullom," said Mr. Rook in answer to a question. "I don't see how I can, unless there is a chance for the election of a Democratic Senator, or unless Gov. Cullom seeks Democratic votes, as he may do. There are about ten in the House and five in the Senate whom I don't think can consistently vote for Cullom. I don't see how Morrison can, as his eloquent speech in answer to Calhoun committed him, neither do I see how Parish and others can vote for him, as the stand they took in the matter was such that they cannot."

"Will there be a row at Springfield over the contest, do you think?"

"I am almost certain there will be before they get through. It seems inevitable to me."

BLOCKS IN THE WAY.

Mr. Rook to the contrary, it is pretty generally conceded that of all men in the world like Morrison, who wants to be the next Governor, would be about the last to either lead or join in a bolt. It is well known, too, that several of the ten House members who voted for the resolutions have no more idea of bolting than they have of amputating their right arms for the pure fun of the thing. The five Senators, according to the reckoning of the Cullom forces, must be mythical, for up to date only one has evinced the slightest disposition to elevate himself above the caucus. The great obstacle in the way of a kick is that no Republican member of the Legislature since Illinois began to elect Senators ever bolted a caucus after going into it, and if any of the dissatisfied have an idea of setting a precedent at this late day the voices of their constituents are pretty apt to be heard, advising them that they can't afford it. In fact, they have begun to speak already and with an effect which will be better appreciated when the returning legislators show up at Springfield Tuesday.

SCHEMES AND SLATES.

In connection with the current talk about the Governorship in 1884, the general reader will doubtless experience some difficulty in reconciling the Cullom-Raum rumor with the further story, circulated by the Governor's enemies, that Cullom is equally, if not more, indebted to Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton for his nomination, and that he is under obligations to turn over the patronage to him from this time on and remember him kindly in 1884 in addition thereto. As for the patronage business, it is pretty well understood by those who claim to be near the inside that Gov. Cullom and his probable successor will consult with regard to the new appointments for Railroad and Penitentiary Commissioners, Trustees of State Institutions, etc., and that the matter has received and will receive no attention whatever until the Senatorial election is settled. There is no obligation, implied or otherwise, on the Governor of the State, in case he is elected to the Senate, to vacate his seat until the 4th of March, and the indications are that Gov. Cullom will

CONTINUE TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES

as Governor, with all that that implies, until on or about that date. That story of an alleged trade by which George White and Chris Mamer are said to have voted for Cullom on condition that George B. Swift, the "ward-carrier" of the Eleventh Ward, should be appointed Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner in place of George M. Bogue, has been denied and redenied, though the fact that the "ward-carrier" is bending every influence he can tap to ring himself in is perhaps as good an evidence as could be furnished that there is no such understanding, and that he considers his case desperate. The other divisions of the city, too, are giving birth to candidates right along, and an interesting struggle is evidently to be made for the place which Mr. Bogue has no longer any ambition to fill. While the alleged slate-making is in progress for 1884, some of the ardent friends of "Old Dick" have observed the premonitory symptoms of a Gubernatorial boom in the old soldier's behalf, and have done nothing to discourage it. There are

OGLESBY MEN AND OGLESBY MEN.

Most of his supporters during the late contest were for him heart and soul. Others, as some of "Old Dick's" real friends saw and now admit, hoped to use him merely as a club to kill off Cullom and then wind up the caucus in a sort of free-for-all for the benefit of certain dark horses, one of whom got the whole of one vote. The real Oglesby men were for "Old Dick," but none of them believed it Republican or decent to batter out the brains of the other candidates, and with most of them Cullom was their second choice. It is these who now claim, and with much show of truth, that Oglesby's friends really saved Cullom, and if they can get "Old Dick" to run for Governor in 1884 they have no sort of doubt that a number of Cullom's late supporters will take off their coats and go to work for him. His speech, too, after the caucus gave him a boom which is likely to last for some time. With Raum, Hamilton, Oglesby, Ike Morrison, and, as some have predicted, Senator W. J. Campbell in the field for the Republican nomination for Governor, the outlook for 1884 promises a goodly supply of politics to the acre of Illinois mud.

A Different View of the Situation at Springfield—Grave Apprehensions of a Bolt

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Legislators have been very scarce in the city today, but it has been considered significant that almost the only ones on the ground should be some of those suspected of an intention of bolting the nomination of Gov. Cullom for Senator. There has been a great deal of speculation today among the politicians as to whether Cullom's election was as certain as it ought to be under the circumstances, and there are good reasons to believe that trouble is brewing. Senator Hunt and Representatives Fuller and Parish have been in consultation today, but politely decline to give any intimation as to what they intend to do next Tuesday. They uniformly invite every inquirer to visit the State-House Tuesday and find out, but have occasionally, when talking to other than newspaper men, intimated that they didn't believe there would be any election next Tuesday, and that it would be a good day for "dark horses" to put in an appearance. These intimations have given rise to all sorts of rumors, and have created the impression that there will be a lively time before the Senatorial question is settled. While nothing definit can be learned as to the intentions of disaffected Republicans, and, while it is more than probable that they really do not know themselves, as yet, just what course they will pursue, they have undoubtedly been considering the advisability of trotting out a "dark horse" on their own account, and inviting the Democrats to help them.

SUSPECTED BOLTERS.

It is currently reported that as many as fifteen Republicans will refuse to accept the decision of the caucus, and will decline to vote for Gov. Cullom. In this list are included the ten members of the House who voted for the ineligibility resolution, and Senators Hunt and Adams. Representative Rankin, who absented himself from the caucus, is in the city today, and is not at all pleased with the nomination, although he comes from the only district which instructed for Cullom. He is strongly suspected of a willingness to join the bolters.

Even should there be no bolt, the chances are against Cullom's election next Tuesday. In the Senate the Republicans have five votes to spare, so that the ballot in that body will, in all probability, result in his favor. But a joint session will be necessary unless both houses elect him on Tuesday, and as the vote of every Republican will be needed in the House, one absentee will make a joint session necessary. This one may be Mr. Owen, of Will County, who is in very poor health. He had to be carried to the caucus Thursday night, and has been worse since, and it may be that he will not be able to attend another session of the House.

PROSPECTS OF A BOLT.

That there will be a bolt now seems more than probable, but it must be a matter of conjecture as to what length it will be carried. In no event is it likely to result in the election of a Democrat, as the disaffected Republicans have no desire to send a Democrat to the Senate, but, even if it does not go that far, the result cannot fail of being disastrous to the party, and the prediction is freely made that a bolt in this matter will disrupt the party in this State, and give it to the Democracy in 1884.

If either the Senate or House fails to give Gov. Cullom a majority on Tuesday, they must meet in joint session every day, and ballot until some one is elected. The situation brings up recollections of the opening campaign of six years ago, which resulted in sending David Davis to the Senate, when both Houses met and balloted day after day for two or three weeks before an election was had. Should the malcontents trot out a candidate similar scenes may be expected again, and the contest will be indefinitly protracted. The situation is sufficiently critical to give rise to grave apprehensions as to the result.

The Final Vote for Senator.

The vote by which Gov. Cullom received the nomination on the fifth ballot is given as it stood before the superfluous stampede of those who wanted to be on the winning side. The roll-call resulted as follows:

FOR CULLOM.

Campbell,
Clough,
Evans,
Hogan,
Mamer,
Needles,
Rice,
Tanner,
Calhoun of Vermilion,
Black,
Collier,
Cooke,
Curtis,
Erwin,
Ewing,
Funk,
Hammond,
Hawker,
Littler,
Manahan,
Owen,
Ray,
Struckman,
Sumner,
Thompson,
Thomas,
Walker,
Wood of De Kalb,
Clark,
Condee,
Fifer,
Ihorn,
Mason,
Ray,
Secrest,
White,
Coats,
Bethea,
Brown,
Collins,
Cowperthwait,
De Bord,
Fairbanks,
Goodspeed,
Harper,
Kennedy,
McFie,
Mitchell,
Nichols,
Pearson of Madison,
Scurlock,
Stimming,
Studer,
Sundelius,
Wendell,
Worthington—56.

FOR OGLESBY.

Adams,
Fletcher,
Kirk,
Torrance,
Ansley,
Calhoun of De Witt,
Emerson,
Fuller,
Hoffman,
Jones,
Parker,
Roane,
Rook,
Berggren,
Hunt,
Rogers,
Tubbs,
Boardmane,
Crocker,
Foster,
Hawks,
Honey,
Messick,
Pearson of McDonough,
Rogers,
Tryon—26.

FOR RAUM.

Morris,
Wright,
Crews,
Hoskinson,
Lawrence,
Mathews,
Pedersen,
Sunderland,
Adams,
Hiatt,
Johnson,
McCartney,
Parrish,
Wood of Cook—14.

FOR HENDERSON.

Ainsworth,
Whiting,
Hester,
Nowers,
Snyder,
Cleaveland,
Lackie,
Thornton—8.

It will be observed that Oglesby's supporters were firm, and that Cullom got the nomination by accessions from Raum. There is a difference of opinion as to the number voting no on the motion to make the Governor's nomination unanimous. Some insist that as many as nine could be distinguished, but the more general impression is that not more than three stood out on the motion.

Millard and Cowen Neck and Neck in the Nebraska Senatorial Race.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—No business of importance came before the House today, and an adjournment was taken at noon until Monday at 2 p. m. Members living at a convenient distance have gone home to spend Sunday. A crowd of small-fry politicians arrived today to be on hand at the opening of the Senatorial fight next week. United States Senator Van Wyck put in an appearance this noon, direct from Washington. In an interview with your correspondent on the Senatorial question he declined to make known his preference, but enough was learned to justify the conclusion that he will do some quiet work for Saunders. Not that he particularly cares for Saunders, but it suits him better to have that gentleman as a colleague than some more powerful man like Millard or Cowen. The latter is developing unexpected strength, and his friends are hopeful of the result. He is one of the brightest, brainiest, and most brilliant of the State. That is pushing him forward. The surmises of the lobby place Cowen and Millard at about an even chance. Rosewater and other prominent Anti-Monopolists are in conference tonight. The Democrats are very quiet. A conference of Stalwart Republicans was held this afternoon, but nothing was done more than to discuss in a general way the situation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The services of today have been much more of a political than a religious character, and have been conducted in the corridors of the leading hotels rather than in the churches. Trains from all directions came in crowded with politicians and tonight, despite the fact that it is Sunday, the Senatorial contest is waxing redhot. The candidates are all on the ground, every one of whom has a crowd of henchmen working in his behalf. Up to this hour no change in the situation can be reported. There has been a good deal of quiet canvassing today, but no results are manifested. It is thought there will be some telling work done tomorrow, after which the candidates will begin to thin out. The first ballot will be taken Tuesday at noon.

THE SITUATION AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Congressman Valentine returned today from Nebraska. He says the Senatorial contest in his State is growing more complicated, and it is by no means assured that the Republicans will elect their man. He says the Democrats are given every chance by the Republicans refusing to caucus. There are many members of the Legislature who protest against a caucus if certain measures are to be presented, and this, in view of the small Republican majority on joint ballot, Mr. Valentine regards as very unfortunate. He says he is not a candidate himself, and that it is impossible among the numerous candidates to predict who will be successful. He stated that Nebraska had never held a Senatorial caucus, but he regrets much that one couldn't be held before this election, as he thinks it would greatly strengthen the party. The contest promises to be a protracted one, and he thinks it will be conducted with much spirit.

Ferry's Friends in Michigan Justify His Continued Nomination.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Rice A. Beal, manager of Senator Ferry's interests in Lansing, telegraphed the following card to the *Evening News* of this city today:

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 13.—The statement in the *News* of last evening that forty Republican members had signed a paper agreeing to stand by Mr. Ferry through thick and thin until he released them, is not, as a matter of fact, true. Senator Ferry makes no pretensions to control or furnish brains for any member. It is conceded by him and his friends that members of the Legislature require no guardianship. No such paper as you mention has been signed by any member, so far as my knowledge extends. If there is any compact among Mr. Ferry's friends, it is one made at their instance, and of such a nature that no man need disguise the fact of having entered into it. Mr. Ferry, with the prestige of a fair caucus nomination, wherein fifty-six out of eighty-one members participated, need make no apology for remaining a candidate. No man has been intimidated, nor has any improper influence been resorted to, nor will there be with my consent.
RICE A. BEAL.

Jay A. Hubbell is again quartered at the Russell House in this city. He visited a performance of "Iolanthe" last night, but otherwise has kept himself quite secluded.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

Col. F. W. Swift, ex-Postmaster, a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and an influential politician, has been talking up the name of Joseph McMillan for a compromise. To this movement it is objected that Mr. McMillan could not be spared to go to Washington at this time. One man said he regarded McMillan as the most valuable man in the entire State of Michigan, and that if his health was spared him the developments he would make in the industrial and commercial affairs of the State would be of far more importance to this people than all the legislation a dozen United States Senators could accomplish. To this might be added the fact that Mr. McMillan is one of the seven owners of the *Post and Tribune*, and, in view of the editorial course of that paper, would probably prove objectionable to the Ferry men, who will be the ones to name a compromise candidate if a compromise is considered.

A petition headed by Mayor William G. Thompson was in circulation here today among the delegates to the City Republican Convention which nominated Representatives to the Legislature, and adopted a resolution then asking them to vote for the return of Senator Ferry. The petition takes cognizance of the change of sentiment in the rank and file of the party, and embodies a withdrawal of the resolution, relieving the Representatives of the former request and asking them to vote against Ferry. The petition is being circulated very quietly, and has already received quite a number of signatures. It is understood that those interested will endeavor to get the names of a majority of the delegates.

Status of the Fight on Gov. Porter's Appointments in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The fight against the Fishback management of the benevolent institutions has been made so strong that his opponents say his supportes are placed on the anxious seat. One of them states that, it becoming apparent to ex-Senator Menzies, of Posey, Green Smith, of Jenkins, and Charlie Jewett, of Scott, that Fishback's defeat was certain, they have advised their friends Rogers and Thomas, of the Insane Hospital, to abandon him to his fate, and adopt some other means of retaining their present positions. The latter plan seems to have been determined upon, and an effort is being made to induce Gov. Porter to withdraw his nominations, already sent to the Senate, and send in others, one of whom is to be a Democrat and the other a Republican. Senator Spann, the leader of the Republican side, approved this course, and the belief is that, in order to retain their places, the present incumbents will go over in a body to the Republicans. On the other hand it is not believed that Gov. Porter will abandon his appointments or any of them for the benefit of one or the other faction of Democrats now struggling for office.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE STATE-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The only transaction of interest or importance in the Legislature today was the passage by the House (the Senate was not in session) of the Senate joint resolution protesting against the passage of a National bankrupt law. Mr. Heffren, Chairman of the State-House Investigating Committee, says that he will begin at the very beginning, and sift things to the bottom, investigating everything, and everybody, and at once.

Installation and Message of Gov. Berry, of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Gov. James H. Berry was formally installed in the Gubernatorial office today. Prior to taking the oath of office, he delivered an address, occupying something over ten minutes. It treated principally of State issues. He strongly favors an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the payment of some $13,000,000 of bonded indebtedness of the State. The bonds, it being alleged, having been fraudulently or illegally issued. These bonds are owned generally by non-residents. The Governor also favors the consolidation of the State and Congressional elections, and advocates many other reforms of a local nature. He recommends that stringent measures be adopted to recover the money lost to the State through defaulting State officers, and champions a "free ballot and fair count."

Ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts Selected by Butler to Beat Hoar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The Massachusetts Senatorial contest is assuming a new phase. Representative Crapo authorized the statement to be made today that the report that he had written a letter withdrawing from the contest is not true, for the reason that he is not a candidate and consequently cannot withdraw. It is pretty well understood that the friends of Mr. Hoar do not wish to have it stated officially that Mr. Crapo is not a candidate, for if it shall appear that Mr. Hoar cannot be elected Mr. Hoar's friends much prefer the election of Mr. Crapo than that of Gov. Long. Long has affiliations with Butler, and is the man selected by Butler to defeat Hoar. One of Butler's men said here today that Butler's victory would lose half its pleasure to him (Butler) if Hoar should be reelected. Some of Hoar's managers have been here this week. They say Hoar's prospects are growing brighter.

Educational Aid Wanted in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 13.—The House of Representatives adopted resolutions instructing the Congressmen to vote for Federal aid to the State for educational purposes. The vote stood 98 to 90.

A MISER'S DEATH.

Account of the End of Austin Risley, Who Was a Hermit and a Miser.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A special from Aurora, about twenty-five miles south of this city, announces the mysterious death of Austin Risley, the old hermit who resided in a huge farm-house as bleak and desolate as the life of its owner, about a mile west of the village. On Saturday about 11 o'clock Arthur Staunton, a young neighbor, called at the hermitage and not finding Risley in the house proceeded to the barn, where he found him lying upon the floor in an unconscious condition and covered with ice, snow, and rain, which had beaten in upon him through the open door. How long he had remained in this helpless condition is not known, but a pail of milk frozen half solid and other surroundings seem to indicate that he was injured Friday evening, and hence had remained for eighteen hours exposed to all the elements without relief. Upon the face and head were two ugly wounds and bruises, which may have been produced by falling off the loft of the barn, but the conjecture of the people who viewed the remains is that he was the victim of a robbery. Much delay was encountered in getting relief for the unfortunate miser, Staunton being compelled to go nearly a mile for help. When help was secured the house was found cold and fireless, nor could fire be built in the only dilapidated little stove until wood was cut. While this was being done, the frozen clothing was cut from the almost lifeless form and the body wrapped in the only available covering and placed upon a bed. Owing to the absence of the village physician medical aid was not secured until about 6 o'clock this evening, two hours before the hermit died. Risley owned the 400-acre farm upon which he lived, and loaned money by the thousands, but lived the life of a miserable miser, limiting himself to the lowest extremes in food and clothing. Even fires to keep him warm were indulged in only in cases of emergency, and then rubbish was picked up rather than good wood. This winter he had so restricted himself that he was in a very feeble condition. No money was found upon his person, and no one knows where he kept his hoarded wealth. Nothing less than a thorough investigation will decide whether or not a robbery was committed. Risley was respectably connected with several well-to-do brothers and sisters. The Rev. A. B. Greene, a retired minister of this city, was his brother-in-law.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS OF ILLINOIS.

A Total of Fifty-one Million Dollars, of Which Cook County Owes Twenty-five Million Dollars.

Outstanding Railroad-Aid Debt, Eighteen Million Dollars—From the Report of the Auditor of State of Illinois, 1882.

Counties.	*Debt of counties, July 1, 1882.*	*Debt of townships, 1882.*	*Debt of cities, villages, and towns, 1882.*	*Debt of school districts, 1882.*	*Total, July, 1882.*	*Total, July, 1878.*
Adams	$220,000	$26,125	$1,905,694	$33,139	$2,184,958	$2,235,475
Alexander	156,950	......	325,000	2,550	484,500	738,816
Bond	16,000	......	1,600	3,863	21,463	63,238
Boone	......	......	......	......	......	400
Brown	90,900	......	......	2,330	93,230	47,754
Bureau	......	158,852	16,100	7,600	182,552	175,480
Calhoun	1,468	......	......	1,500	2,968	3,702
Carroll	......	2,750	3,000	2,425	8,175	14,775
Cass	36,000	8,000	175,500	4,300	223,800	262,748
Champaign	140,000	321,700	20,150	74,760	556,610	731,988
Christian	101,000	224,000	10,500	26,767	362,267	353,045
Clark	115,000	90,525	......	16,728	222,253	264,706
Clay	170,000	38,280	1,500	2,158	211,938	248,250
Clinton	34,000	680	1,500	5,590	41,670	65,293
Coles	......	265,500	144,900	727	411,127	287,600
Cook	4,941,500	1,195,200	17,477,800	1,733,565	25,348,065	22,232,468
Crawford	100,000	72,635	500	2,750	175,885	171,654
Cumberland	......	25,025	50	7,000	32,075	46,293
De Kalb	......	1,200	14,664	11,991	27,855	30,052
De Witt	175,000	333,850	[illegible]	[illegible]	520,530	594,575
D uglas	70,000	225,000	2,500	20,750	318,250	316,930
Du Page	......	800	2,586	28,590	31,976	43,650
Edgar	67,000	128,305	48,200	31,573	275,078	373,562
Edwards	......	......	......	10,991	10,991	27,289
Effingham	164,000	154,900	9,500	13,615	342,015	196,909
Fayette	1,000	45,125	7,000	5,062	58,187	66,792
Ford	142,000	115,500	15,000	15,865	288,365	290,169
Franklin	178,000	......	......	11,789	189,789	109,470
Fulton	45,000	156,100	8,268	21,275	230,643	273,680
Gallatin	300,000	......	75,000	997	375,997	386,669
Greene	......	......	38,375	18,875	57,250	106,583
Grundy	......	5,000	7,250	35,807	48,067	63,300
Hamilton	237,000	......	......	......	237,000	246,266
Hancock	161,500	34,450	187,500	7,150	390,600	336,391
Hardin	12,822	......	......	2,740	15,562	17,438
Henderson	24,000	......	32,357	1,625	57,982	61,783
Henry	......	136,500	51,000	3,300	190,800	211,870
Iroquois	31,000	182,441	16,200	25,507	255,148	292,613
Jackson	105,810	85	73,000	18,728	197,623	187,409
Jasper	116,000	93,100	......	8,098	217,198	187,205
Jefferson	100,000	27,101	3,392	6,460	136,953	134,472
Jersey	8,515	1,000	21,775	17,600	48,890	83,133
Jo Daviess	......	1,800	163,497	6,285	171,582	206,166
Johnson	94,500	......	......	900	95,400	121,534
Kane	......	62,000	36,000	53,750	151,750	286,966
Kankakee	100,000	179,217	13,130	46,115	338,462	405,335
Kendall	......	16,700	......	......	16,700	149,332
Knox	......	73,000	44,100	3,490	120,590	130,698
Lake	......	1,070	2,500	6,400	9,970	13,068
La Salle	......	133,550	89,500	46,250	269,300	445,256
Lawrence	......	......	150	3,400	3,550	15,664
Lee	......	358,900	79,900	19,655	458,455	367,620
Livingston	100,000	265,840	13,800	28,161	407,801	407,663
Logan	90,600	341,340	89,750	31,400	553,090	473,644
Macon	187,000	86,000	85,000	18,045	376,045	401,604
Macoupin	786,425	5,686	84,225	17,345	893,681	1,509,310
Madison	316,500	700	117,557	11,973	446,730	636,669
Marion	2,000	150	......	4,875	7,025	8,198
Marshall	......	145,667	37,000	1,450	184,117	266,300
Mason	150,000	87,000	......	9,780	246,780	266,800
Massac	9,348	......	3,000	15,000	27,348	25,723
McDonough	......	134,000	12,500	2,500	149,000	197,350
McHenry	29,400	3,120	......	8,877	41,397	79,700
McLean	......	422,850	128,232	85,574	636,656	823,184
Menard	40,000	......	11,350	2,600	53,950	135,670
Mercer	56,000	57,225	35,900	4,950	154,075	169,500
Monroe	100,000	15,000	3,000	4,620	122,620	137,911
Montgomery	21,000	......	53,500	11,800	86,300	193,605
Morgan	100,000	32,000	297,564	57,536	487,100	488,081
Moultrie	380,000	115,000	55,550	2,435	552,985	495,129
Ogle	[illegible]	148,390	19,600	15,850	189,149	209,239
Peoria	[illegible]	188,000	708,500	88,700	[illegible]	1,297,782
Perry	197,000	......	3,800	7,625	208,425	207,075
Piatt	......	329,500	......	1,300	330,800	370,694
Pike	202,000	18,500	8,673	58,872	288,045	286,262
Pope	28,000	......	......	1,420	29,420	44,122
Pulaski	120,350	......	17,500	995	138,845	234,568
Putnam	30,000	8,640	......	1,060	39,700	89,710
Randolph	161,000	......	116,800	24,763	302,563	313,781
Richland	200,000	40	3,200	4,175	207,415	215,838
Rock Island	......	119,400	309,490	37,540	466,430	462,974
Saline	207,063	......	5,000	5,647	217,710	229,160
Sangamon	172,000	125,800	885,000	22,808	1,205,608	1,269,307
Schuyler	55,000	25,550	......	21,740	101,290	159,775
Scott	......	......	10,000	800	10,800	27,116
Shelby	......	224,000	30,000	26,583	280,583	208,585
Stark	......	243,000	9,000	3,625	255,625	299,130
St. Clair	......	......	676,750	139,176	815,926	467,629
Stephenson	......	9,356	72,300	7,480	89,136	119,658
Tazewell	217,900	225,730	17,250	17,491	478,371	843,720
Union	65,099	......	31,000	12,575	108,674	93,869
Vermilion	......	431,825	1,000	80,064	512,889	634,827
Wabash	110,428	......	55,000	3,500	168,928	247,510
Warren	171,000	131,600	4,600	8,400	315,600	331,825
Washington	230,000	......	......	32,738	262,738	234,964
Wayne	200,000	30,000	750	13,350	244,100	233,826
White	249,500	3,620	30,950	16,400	300,470	312,737
Whiteside	......	51,525	60,000	20,725	132,250	188,117
Will	......	11,243	77,250	40,625	129,118	115,733
Williamson	109,832	......	......	1,778	111,610	117,293
Winnebago	31,000	25,200	173,900	1,208	231,308	319,795
Woodford	......	128,913	3,300	22,449	154,662	259,029
Totals	$13,651,710	$9,002,086	$25,493,459	$3,480,028	$51,727,283	$51,811,691

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of General Interest to Our Citizen Soldiery.

Capt. George H. Gibson, Inspector of Rifle-Practice, First Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

A rope-pull between the First and Second Regiments is talked of as among the attractions for the winter.

Second-Lieut. H. C. Avery, of Company K, First Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of business.

The non-commissioned officers of the First Regiment will meet at the armory for instruction Wednesday night.

A school for non-commissioned officers has been established in the First Regiment, to meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Lieut. Jeffries, commanding Company H, First Regiment, requests the honorable discharge of seven enlisted men and the dishonorable discharge of five.

Capt. S. R. Blanchard, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Joliet, asks for the discharge of two men on account of removal and one on account of expiration of term of service.

Commissions for the following officers arrived at the headquarters of the First Brigade last week: Maj. E. P. Tobey and First Lieut. F. S. Allen, of Battery D, and Second Lieut. F. S. Johnson, of Battery C, Joliet.

Charges have been made against Capt. Corbus, late commander of the military company at La Salle, which will doubtless lead to an investigation of his expense account for last year and his manner of disposing of the State funds.

The line officers of the Second Regiment met at the armory last Wednesday evening and elected Frank G. Davis Lieutenant-Colonel and Robert Vierling, Captain of Company E, Major. Lieut.-Col. Davis was formerly Captain of Company C, First Regiment.

Capt. F. A. Jackson asks for an order for election of officers of Company B, Fourth Regiment, Joliet, to fill vacancies caused by expiration of term of service. Capt. Jackson also asks for the honorable discharge of six men on account of removal, and for the discharge of nine men "for the good of the service."

The following non-commissioned officers have been appointed in Company F, Second Regiment, upon recommendation of Capt. Richard Robins: Sergeants, Cyrus E. Ferris, Joseph Meehan, William McArthur, and Alexander Gibbold; Corporals, John Connors, Donald Smith, James S. Morrison, and Charles Stone.

The resignations of Capt. Colon, Company H, Fourth Regiment; Capt. Inguar Larsen, Troop E, First Cavalry; and Capt. John L. Whelan, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Regiment, have been accepted. In accepting the latter the Adjutant-General takes occasion to state that the service has lost in Capt. Whelan a valuable officer, and regrets his departure.

Col. C. M. Brazee, commandant of the Third Regiment, Rockford, has submitted a blank consolidated report of drills, etc., to brigade headquarters, which is very complete. He suggests the propriety of adopting this form, as this act would save him expense in getting up new ones. The only fault which can be found with it is that it exceeds the demands, and is too unwieldy for use as a drill report alone.

The annual meeting of the First Regiment was held at the armory last Saturday evening, at which the Treasurer's report was read by Capt. Ullmann, Col. Knox presiding. The report showed a healthy financial condition, notwithstanding the failure of the citizens and Legislature to furnish adequate support. On the eve of the projected tour of the First Regiment in the East Col. Knox read a highly-interesting paper, giving a history of the old Ellsworth Zouaves—an organization which will have a history so long as Chicago has one—and the renowned Eastern tour of challenge which that command took in 1860. The Colonel was complimented by an enthusiastic round of applause and a vote of thanks at the conclusion of his effort.

Maj. Tobey made the following promotions last week: Third-Sergt. Alex. Lindman, First-Sergeant, vice W. W. Lane reduced to the ranks; Fourth-Sergt. P. E. Robbins, Third-Sergeant, vice Lindman promoted; Private W. J. May, Fourth-Sergeant, vice Robbins promoted; Private Maurice Woolman, Fifth-Sergeant, in charge of Gatling-gun section; Privates Edward Atley, John Steele, John Cahill, M. J. McFarlane, and William Bohn, gunners of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth detachments respectively; Privates Henry Briggs, W. R. Elwell, Charles Hiltwein, S. A. Bingham, and H. J. Flight, Caisson Corporals of first to fifth sections, as named.

LOT MORRILL'S FUNERAL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 13.—The funeral services of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, at his late residence today, were very impressive. The Governor and Council and members of the bar of this city attended in large numbers. There were two committees of the Legislature, and distinguished men from all parts of the State. The bearers were Gov. Robie, ex-Govs. Connor, Perham, and Williams; Judges Webb and Libbey; the Hon. George T. Talbot, and the Hon. Lewis H. Smith.

Of all cough remedies we have ever used, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best. Price 25 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3227 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DON'T HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR furnace. See my improved regulator, or send and I will put one on trial. W. E. PUFFER, at Isaac Rubel & Son, 70 East Lake-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions carefully and accurately done at Room 23, 80 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STOCK OF goods for trade or part trade, balance cash. Address six days R 19, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASE, AN A 1 team of carriage horses; good travelers; warranted sound, kind, and true. Address V 42, Tribune office.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—WAGONS, buggies, and sleighs at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

PERSONS DESIRING TO PURCHASE an extra fine young coach-team will be promptly answered, giving full particulars and price, by addressing C. A. WHITE, Danville, Ind.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 63. Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, north of Twenty-second-st.; $24,500; a bargain; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—On one of the avenues south of Twenty-second-st.; 25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Forty-sixth-st., 100x161 feet.
Prairie-av., near Forty-eighth-st., 50x161 feet.
Indiana-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., 75x161 feet.
Indiana-av., near Fifty-second-st., 75x161 feet.
Will give a bargain in either of the above.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$12.50 PER ACRE, 120-ACRE farm 1 mile from depot in Pulaski County, Ind., house, barn, and fences.
$850—35-acre farm, 3 miles from Edgewood, in Effingham County, Ill., 3-room house, all under fence; good orchard, water, etc., cheap.
$850—280 acres of timber land in Hamilton County, Ill.
$1,500—240-acre farm, 2 miles from Marion, county seat of Williamson County, Ill., 2 fair houses, barn; good orchard and water; 80 acres of nice timber and good land. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK, WALNUT, and poplar timber lands, coal and iron land on railroads and navigable rivers in the Virginias; correspondence solicited. WOODS & ROBERTSON, 41 Lexington-st., Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HAVE YOU ANY BUSIness, residence, or acre property you wish to sell? If so, suppose you try the agency of
ERSKINE BROS.,
Real Estate and Renting Agents,
Room 46 (first floor) 181 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 2317 Indiana-av., to a small family of adults, for 18 months. Nine rooms, large closets, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, and barn in rear. Price $100 per month. NICHOLS.

TO RENT—2 OF THOSE ELEGANT 8-room marble-front houses on Thirty-seventh-st., near Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 437 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM ATtic brick cottage at 383 South Leavitt-st., with all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; large yard in rear, with barn and shed. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience, and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 6-room flat, first floor. 336 Centre-st. Can be seen to-day.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FLAT OF 5 large rooms at 267 West Madison-st., with bath, hot and cold water; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; house under new management and furnished throughout. 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURnished rooms, with all modern improvements; third story. Rent reasonable. Chance for board near. Inquire at 11 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 630 Carroll-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED room to physician or surgeon, situated on State-st., near Randolph. Address E 702, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CELLAR 87 MARKET-ST. Inquire of HENRY SIMONS, on premises

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
LOFTS,
STORES,
HOUSES,
FLATS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST OFFERED IN AN INvention used on every farm in the United States; saves one-half the labor over those used for the last fifty years. A chance offered only once in a lifetime. 151 Monroe-st., Room 23.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP—Located on State-st., south of Twenty-second; well stocked; part cash, balance on time secured. Address O K 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY CORNER Twentieth-st. and Archer-av. known as the Eagle Foundry; in complete running order; a bargain. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A WAGON SHOP IN A thriving village. Apply to ABE WHITE, Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, GOOD location and trade, good lease; these goods are fresh and clean; established nine years. R 7, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

TO RENT—HOTEL AT PUEBLO, Colorado. Moderate rent for term of years. Four-story brick building, just completed, at building expense of $175,000. Six stores on ground floor. Modern in every respect; gas, water, steam, electric signals for call and fire, laundries, large parlors, and 100 rooms for guests. Tenant to furnish. Pueblo largest city in Colorado except Denver. Population about 20,000. Three railroads. Healthy and growing rapidly. Only large hotel. Address P. O. Box 3398, Boston, for particulars.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $5; day-board, $3.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK, near Madison-st.—Warm pleasant single rooms 50c per night; $2.50 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 122 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH WELL-FURNISHED rooms, in pleasant location east of Wabash-av. and south of Sixteenth-st., for gentleman and wife. Reference exchanged. O 99, Tribune office.

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AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK College of Shorthand and Typewriting—day and night school. Special attention given each scholar. Instruction by correspondence. Office, Room 314, 164 Dearborn-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, ITALian, and Russian taught at reasonable charges by Prof. MARTIN, 120 North Clark-st., second floor.

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SHORTHAND — WE FAMILIARIZE pupils with fundamental principles and with the best outlines of current words and phrases. This with faithful practice is the truest method of developing speed. Typewriting course, $5 or $10. Suite 412 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

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ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, OFFICE, AND HOUSEHOLD furniture to order; designs and estimates furnished. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—CLERKS—YOUNG MEN, experienced and inexperienced, to take stock in wholesale house. Apply at office, Room 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 34 Clark.

WANTED—A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneton Appliance Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—BY A BOOT AND SHOE jobbing house, two experienced salesmen to travel in Central and Southern Iowa. Services to begin at any time previous to June 1; only first-class men wanted; good salaries will be paid. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL MAN AT Minneapolis Stencil Works. Address GEO. WALLS, 201 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn., stating terms.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WILLING, and very competent man for valet to private gentleman. None need apply who cannot read and write well. Bring references. Apply at Room 23, 69 Dearborn-st., Monday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN-work; good cook, washer, and ironer. 26 Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG Protestant woman of some education in a family as maid for ladies and children. Best wages for steady qualities. Address with references V 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON of experience to work on entangled accounts. Can refer to first-class parties, and close and open books by the very best system. Address S 25, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 17 years of age, who is desirous to learn watchmaking; salary no object. Furnish best of references. Address O 24, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEman having had ten years' experience in the tea and coffee trade in New York City would like to obtain a position as buyer or manager in a first-class house. Address W. J. R., P.-O. Box 1,491, Norwich, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG COLored man would like position as porter or waiter in private family. Address V 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED — TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family. One year and six months references from last place. Apply at 2401 Wentworth-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN lady, perfect working housekeeper in widower's family. Address Miss E., 461 Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 LADIES, as shorthand and typewriters; had experience; good long-hand. D 78, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CAPITAL WANTED—TO MANUFACTure the best staple article in America; 300 per cent profit; every building must have them; no humbug. L. H. GANO, 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK AT $85. Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $1,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 92, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

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AT LOW PRICES.
Fine Pianos, new and used,
Standard Makers,
Grand Uprights and Squares
Sold on Small Monthly Payments.
Every piano warranted to be as represented.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

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F. G. ROHNER, LOUIS FALK,
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These pianos, square grands, grands, and uprights, can be seen in great variety of cases—rosewood, mottled woods, or ebony and gold—at warerooms.
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FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS 5x14 feet long, 48 3½-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 5-inch steam and 3-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 5-inch steam and 2½-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Miller elevator engine; 1 50-light gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of box coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55, 57, and 59 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand steam coils and radiators. HAY & PRENTICE, 35 South Canal-st.

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FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 154 and 160 West Monroe.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — DENNIS SULLIVAN, son of Sergeant Dennis Sullivan, of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, who came to America about 1850, is requested to communicate with his sister Ellen at once. Address ELLEN SULLIVAN, Drawer 2793, P.-O., Toronto, Canada.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — FIRST-CLASS SIGN painting at half usual rates for the next [illegible] days, or in exchange for coal, groceries, etc. [illegible] postal to G. VAN DYKE, 45 Clark-st.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Maggie Mitchell in "The Pearl of Savoy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Josephine Gallmeyer in "Through the Keyhole," "A Charity Girl," and "Distinguished Guests."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Her Majesty's Opera Company in "William Tell."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Charles A. Gardner and Patti Rosa in "Karl."

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. The Stoddard Lectures. "French Castles and Their Memories."

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1883.

WARMER, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rain or snow, for the Upper Lake region today.

ALTHOUGH the real essence of the Civil-Service Reform bill is that it seeks to divorce politics from patronage, and emphatically declares that no recommendation by a Senator or Representative of any candidate for office shall even be considered by the appointing power, yet Representatives have already been pestered with applications for appointments as members of the commission created by the bill.

MR. GREENBURY L. FORT, who represented the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois from 1873 to 1881, died suddenly at Lacon on Saturday night from embolism of the brain. Mr. Fort was one of the early settlers of Marshall County and received many honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He was a prominent member of the bar of Illinois, and was Gov. Cullom's chief competitor before the State Convention in 1880.

AMONG the sermons preached in Chicago yesterday, and published in this issue, were those of Prof. Swing on "Faithful unto Death"; Dr. Thomas on "Blessed Hope"; the Rev. J. S. Kennard on "Lessons of the Milwaukee Horror"; the Rev. C. F. Clapp on "The Duty of a Public Confession of Faith in Christ"; Dr. L. P. Mercer on "The Moral Lesson of the Story of Jonah"; and Bishop Samuel Fallows on "Lessons from the Milwaukee Fire."

THE power of the mob has been invoked to suppress Michael Davitt, whose fearless outspokenness in regard to the needs of Ireland has rendered him decidedly obnoxious to the English authorities. He attempted to address a meeting at Oldham, Lancashire, when an organized gang of roughs hooted and yelled themselves hoarse and finally made an attack upon the platform. This was repelled by force, and after much trouble the disturbers were ejected.

SOME of the local Justices of the peace need a course of instruction in the law under which they are supposed to act. It is reported that several of these judicial luminaries have recently refused to issue warrants for the arrest of swindling "employment agents," on the alleged ground that there was no law to reach such cases. A reference to the local columns of this morning's issue will show these poorly-informed Justices that there is ample law to provide for the punishment of frauds of this character.

BALTIMORE has suffered for some time from an epidemic of small-pox, which has assumed a most serious character and has been especially fatal among children. With a view to raising funds for the relief of sufferers and their families a concert was given yesterday, and although the object was a charitable one this action has called forth fiery denunciations from some of the more zealous ministers of the city. One of these declared that an attempt was being made under the guise of charity to open the way to the entire dissolution of the Sunday laws.

THE members of the Legislature who took part in the Republican caucus to nominate a United States Senator numbered 106, which is enough to elect a Senator on joint ballot, a majority of both branches being 103 members. We think it is a fact that no Republican member of the Illinois Legislature, having gone into a caucus and voted in it for his choice for Senator, and taken part in its action, has afterwards ever bolted the nominee of the caucus. It is difficult to conceive how a member could do it and afterwards look his party friends in the face, or ever again expect to retain their confidence, respect, or support.

IF the statements of the contents of Lord Granville's note to the Porte are correct the English plan for the reorganization of Egypt would appear to be an excellent one. Three measures are noted: First, the abolition of the Control; second, the appointment of a European Finance Minister to assist the Khedive, who certainly needs assistance; and third, the freedom of the Suez Canal. The latter measure does not strictly enter into the reorganization of Egypt, as no fault was found by the National party with the management of the canal. The appointment of a European Finance Minister to assist the Khedive will go far towards solving many difficulties, especially if the appointee should happen to be neither English nor French, and consequently not exposed to the pressure of the bondholders. The first proposition, however, is the most important one—namely: the abolition of the Control, which was the cardinal reason of all the trouble originally. France may grumble and growl, but her protest can go no further, for, by refusing to participate in the military intervention, she debarred herself from participation in the financial settlement.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of Irish-American citizens of Chicago was held yesterday, at which the preliminary steps were taken to raise a fund for the benefit of Mr. Charles S. Parnell. As a consequence in great part of his devotion to the Land League movement Mr. Parnell's private affairs have suffered, and a heavy mortgage rests upon his estate. It is now proposed to clear off this indebtedness by public subscription, and the movement has met with deserved favor both in this city and elsewhere.

THE Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court of that State praying, on behalf of the Commonwealth, for a bill in equity to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from acquiring, by purchase or consolidation, competing telegraph lines within the State. In his argument on the motion the Attorney-General showed that the Constitution of Pennsylvania peremptorily forbade the consolidation of competing lines, and that the Western Union had repeatedly violated this constitutional provision. He asked, therefore, that all contracts, leases, and consolidations made in violation of the Constitution and laws should be declared null and void, and that the company be perpetually restrained from operating any lines thus acquired.

THE Greenbackers of Michigan have risen in their wrath against Gov. Begole, who was elected by a Democratic-Greenback combination, and who has proved treacherous to the Fiat end of the combination by giving all the offices to the Democrats. In public meeting they have complained because he has taken only Bourbons into his counsels, has deceived his Greenback friends, and "has robbed the Bourbon graves and selected men decidedly obnoxious to those men in the party who are the active workers and those who contributed most to his success." Therefore, they pathetically conclude, "We will save our party and our principles though we lose a Governor." The case is a piteous one. It is hard on the Greenback patriots who wanted office, but wherein is the Governor different from Fiat itself, which makes a great many promises that can never be redeemed?

ONE of the methods, and the principal one, by which Claus Spreckels is enabled to keep his duty-free sugar higher in California than sugar is which pays a duty in New York is the special rates which he has made with the Central Pacific Railroad, by which that road raised the tariff on sugar from $20 to $40 per ton, thus barring out all Eastern competition, and allowing Claus Spreckels to tax the California sugar-bowls at his own will. The Philadelphia *Times* in this connection makes the following excellent suggestion: "Congress will be false to its duty unless it insists upon going to the bottom of this action and forcing this land-grant road, the creature of Government bounty, to retrace a policy and to withdraw privileges under which a railroad has presumed to deny the Pacific seaboard advantages which should have been theirs by Federal treaty."

IT will be seen by reference to another column that very serious complaint is made of the Chicago inspection of Southwestern corn. The allegation is that the standard of inspection has been suddenly raised, so that sound new corn from that section is graded as new mixed instead of as No. 2, involving a loss of about 12½ cents to the shippers. Of course it is for the interest of the "longs" on No. 2, who are supposed to be just now manipulating a huge corner, to have the admission of new corn to this market made as difficult as possible; but we do not understand that it is for the interest of the Board of Trade, or Chicago merchants in general, that the standard of inspection should be arbitrarily changed to suit the views of interested parties. The charges should be inquired into by the proper authorities, and either be refuted or their truth established, and the injustice complained of corrected.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS OF ILLINOIS.

The Auditor of the State of Illinois, the Hon. Charles P. Swigert, presented to the Legislature at its January meeting a report of the affairs of the State for the preceding two years, brought down to Nov. 1, 1882. During the two years of the present Auditor vigorous efforts have been made by him and his chief subordinates to collect the fullest details of the debts owing by the various municipalities of the State. The results of these labors are furnished in the present report, the details of which are published in THE TRIBUNE this morning.

On the 1st of November, 1874, the indebtedness of the counties, townships, and municipalities of the State for bonds issued in aid of the construction of railroads was estimated as below. This statement only included those bonds registered in the office of the Auditor of State under the act of 1869 and the act of 1865:

Registered under act of 1869	$14,243,952
Paid thereon at that date	189,600
Outstanding	$14,054,352
Registered under act of 1865	$1,908,435
Paid thereon	83,610
Outstanding	$1,824,825
Sny Island bonds	$473,500
Total railroad debt, Nov. 1, 1874	$16,352,677

These bonds were issued as follows:

52 counties	$6,098,244
22 cities	2,498,684
26 incorporated towns	459,000
226 townships	7,400,247

These bonds bore interest ranging from a few at 6 per cent to the bulk at 8 to 10 per cent. Four years later there was an effort made to collect the information necessary to tabulate a statement of all the indebtedness of the various municipalities of the State. There being no State authority to enforce a demand for this kind of information there were of necessity some inaccuracies and omissions in the table then furnished. We have added to the table of local indebtedness for 1882 a column giving the total indebtedness as reported in 1878. This will show comparatively the increase or decrease of the indebtedness in each county since 1878. The comparative tables in their totals foot up as follows:

Indebtedness.	*July, 1878.*	*July, 1882.*
Counties	$15,206,378	$13,651,719
Townships	10,165,775	9,092,086
Incorporated cities, villages, and towns	23,879,412	25,493,459
School districts	2,520,116	3,490,028
Total	$51,811,629	$51,727,283

It will be seen that while the debts of counties and townships have decreased those of cities and incorporated villages and towns have increased to the same extent. The first thing a village or town, as soon as it becomes incorporated, thinks it must do is to issue bonds and create a debt, and this is done to the full limit of the Constitution. At the date of the Auditor's report in 1878 the counties, towns, and other municipalities which Nov. 1, 1874, had a registered bonded indebtedness for purposes of railroad aid amounting to $16,352,677, had reduced that debt by $1,500,000. The Auditor's report for 1882, however, shows that in the meantime there had been many additions to the amount of registered bonds, and that old bonds had been funded by the issue of new ones. The outstanding railroad aid bonds on Sept. 22, 1882, were as follows:

Balance of railroad aid bonds under act of 1869	$9,150,664
Balance of railroad aid bonds under act of 1865	1,982,143
Balance of railroad aid bonds under act of 1877	7,062,183
Amount outstanding	$18,194,990

The municipal debt of the State requires some explanation. The railroad aid debt still outstanding may be said to be now all included in the above balance of $18,194,990, and is due by—

63 counties	$7,107,605
270 townships	7,275,801
30 cities	3,429,663
25 incorporated towns	353,900

This is in excess of one-third of the whole debt of the municipalities of the State. About one-third of this debt has been funded since 1879—the old rate of interest being reduced on the new bonds to 5 or 6 per cent, the remainder still bearing 7 and 8, and about four millions 10 per cent interest. Payment of this debt has, however, begun, and it will be rapidly retired.

The aggregate of the railroad aid debt, which is now in course of reduction, and the Cook County debt is $43,743,068, leaving only $8,000,000 other municipal debt for the other parts of the State. The debt of the City of Chicago proper is only $12,500,000, though in the report of the Auditor, which includes the debts of the west and other parks, and also school district debts, it is put down as over $17,000,000. Except in this county, where the spirit of debt-making is somewhat rampant, there is generally a most commendable effort towards reducing existing debts and a disposition to refrain from making new ones. The 5 per cent of the assessment for taxation, as the limit of debt-making, operates as a severe but eminently wise restraint upon the ambition of rural officers in the way of creating debts.

The next serious item in this list of local debts is that of Cook County, which is charged with a total of $25,348,065, which is far in excess of one-half of the whole municipal debt of the State.

The debt of this county in detail will be of interest to the general public. We give only the principal amounts:

Towns.	*Township.*	*Including town*	*School district.*	*Total.*
Evanston	$ 49,000	$ 75,000	$ 56,700	$ 181,200
Jefferson			67,000	67,000
Lake		280,000	220	500,000
New Trier				18,000
Lemont				11,000
Thornton				10,000
Cicero	116,000		77,000	193,000
Calumet			30,255	39,335
Lake View	101,000		27,000	128,000
Hyde Park	270,000	418,000	25,000	708,700
Chicago City		16,707,800	1,155,500	17,863,500
County debt				4,941,500

As we have said before, all the township debts, which includes that of parks of the Chicago towns, are included in the debt of the city. We give the figures as they are reported by the Auditor. It must be remembered that the present report, which is somewhat incomplete, is far more complete than any which has preceded it. In the comparison of the total municipal debt of 1882 with that of 1878, allowance must be made for the fact that the report of 1878 was deficient to the extent perhaps of several millions of the total of the municipal debt of that year. This will account for the seemingly small reduction made in the four years that have passed.

HOTEL FIRES.

Close upon the heels of the Milwaukee calamity one which threatened similar horrors is barely averted in St. Louis by the prompt action of a night clerk and the good fortune that the fire broke out in the back part of the hotel, thus giving time for the guests to make their escape. Had it not been for these fortunate contingencies the burning of the Planters' House might have entailed a repetition of the horrible scenes which attended the burning of the Newhall House. It is time now that popular opinion should make itself heard and felt, and not cease its demands for public protection as soon as the newspapers have ceased to comment upon these disasters. It is time for the traveling public to stop patronizing houses which are notoriously unsafe. It is time for building inspectors to enforce building laws. It is time that the proprietors of fire-traps should be punished. It is time that these calamities were called crimes and punished as crimes.

The Newhall House furnishes a good opportunity for commencing the reform. This house was nothing but a tinder-box incased in brick walls. It was generally known in Milwaukee that it was an unsafe house. And yet the Building Inspectors of that city allowed it to stand as it was, and its proprietor allowed people to sleep in it, knowing that it was unsafe. Apparently no one cared to take the responsibility of enforcing the laws. Is it too late yet? But the Newhall House is not the only unsafe house in our large cities. There are unsafe hotels in Chicago which are only tinder-boxes set in stone or brick, and which have no appliances at all for protecting life in case of fire, whereas they should, above all other buildings, be made as fire-proof as possible. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, commenting upon this subject, makes the excellent suggestion that the law-making power has the right to compel the use of rope fire-escapes in every public building and that it is its duty to enforce it, and it suggests to the Legislature of Massachusetts that it pass a bill the first section of which reads as follows:

> Every room, above the second story, of every hotel or inn, and every window of every public hall, theatre, or place of public amusement, and of every room connected therewith or leading therefrom, shall be provided with a fire-escape consisting of a first quality hemp rope of not less than five-eighths of an inch in diameter and of a length equal to the hight of the window from the ground beneath, securely attached to a windlass fastened beneath the sill of the window, on the inside of the building, in such a way as to support a weight of 500 pounds and admit of the rope's being readily unwound.

Another section provides for the penalty of a heavy fine for each day during which the law is violated, and a third empowers the courts to restrain the use of any such building until the law is complied with. This is an excellent suggestion so far as it goes, but much more is needed. This is an appliance to be used in case of fire, but other measures should be taken to prevent the spread of fires after they have taken. The kitchens of hotels should be placed on the top floors instead of at the bottom. The elevators should be made fire-proof. They are now only pine flues or chimneys to carry flames to every floor. They should be lined with iron and their doors should be fire-proof, and they should not be allowed to come in too close proximity to stairways. The stair casings themselves should be of iron or stone, and the floors should be made proof against fire with cement. There should be as many flights of stairs as possible, so that if one be cut off another can be used. In addition to the ropes provided in the rooms there should be fire-escapes on the outside of the walls in the form of stairs, like those, for instance, on the walls of McVicker's Theatre in this city, communicating with every floor of the hotel. It may not be possible to make a hotel absolutely fire-proof, but it is possible to construct new hotels and remodel old ones so that they shall present strong obstacles to the rapid spread of fire and allow the inmates time to escape.

This will never be done, however, unless popular sentiment demands it persistently and indignantly. It has the power to compel hotel proprietors to make their buildings safe, and it has the laws to help it, but nothing will be accomplished if every one of these horrible disasters is to be forgotten two or three weeks after it has occurred. It is time to compel obedience and to demand retribution. The entire newspaper press of this country is now discussing this question. The most it can do, however, is to call the attention of people to the remedies. If they will not rise and demand their enforcement, of what use the discussion?

INCREASING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Since the middle of 1873 the taxpayers have paid off $540,275,037 of the National debt. Since December of the same year the railroad kings of the country have increased the railroad debt $2,715,456,966 (nearly three billions). It was $3,784,543,034 nine years ago; it is now $6,500,000,000, or nearly double. It is all public debt, for it rests on the public highways of travel and commerce and must all be paid by the public, principal and interest.

Every industry in the country, except some Government pets in Pennsylvania, is complaining of the taxation that has enabled the Federal Government to take from productive enterprise the money with which to pay bonds not due. But this reduction of National debt has the compensatory advantage that every dollar of principal paid ceases forever to leech the resources of the people. The increase of public railroad debt brings, besides new railroads that are needed, many that are industrial curses in disguise, like the unnecessary "Nickel-Plate." It adds to the railroad debt some bonds that are properly issued, but a greater mass of watered stocks and bonds emitted solely as instruments of perpetual taxation of the people, who receive nothing whatever for the principal and interest they are expected to liquidate.

The statistics of Poor's Railroad Manual show that the railroads of the United States in 1872 had a debt of $55,116 a mile. They probably cost half that. In 1881 the debt per mile was watered up to $64,411. The debt of 1872 was swollen by the fictitious value of our paper currency, by the furious speculations that came to a crash in 1873, and by enormous issues of watered stocks and bonds that were erased in the liquidation of the hard times. It represented short-lived iron rails that cost more than the long-lived steel rails of the mileage of 1882. On all these accounts the average debt for each mile of railroad ought to have been in 1882 much less than that of 1872. But Wall street financiers know a trick worth two or three of the old-fashioned plan of "growing up with the country." They reach the territory before the immigrant. They preempt all the land with railroad mortgages, and leave to those who grow up with the country the privilege of paying them off. All the reduction in the railroad debt of $55,116 a mile ten years ago that should have accrued to the public benefit by the introduction of steel rails, the resumption of specie payments, the decline in price, has been pocketed by the Wall street speculators and construction rings. Not only that, but they have added $9,295 more to every mile, or over 16 per cent.

Besides the debt of $6,500,000,000—four times the present Federal debt—that still floats, there have been extinguished during the last seven years $1,428,932,000 of railroad stocks and bonds by foreclosure. These are the wrecks of the 1873 panic. The roads are left, but the paper has blown away. How much there is in the surviving mass of what are called securities that must go the same way can only be conjectured. But the methods of railroad construction and finance still in vogue make it certain that 1883, like 1873, must be followed by severe reorganization of railroad indebtedness. Perfect as is the impunity with which Wall street—as far as the laws of the country are concerned—piles up the public debt on railroads, there are laws of the money market that will bring it to book.

LAST Wednesday the Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives announced the make-up of the Committee on Contested Elections as follows:

E. D. Cooke (Rep.), of Cook County.
John R. McFie (Rep.), of Randolph.
W. T. Calhoun (Rep.), of De Witt.
S. H. Thompson (Rep.), of Peoria.
I. L. Morrison (Rep.), of Morgan.
S. H. Bethea (Rep.), of Lee.
A. S. Curtis Rep.), of Knox.
T. G. Black (Rep.), of Adams.
E. M. Haines (Ind.), of Lake.
D. T. Linegar (Dem.), of Cairo.
Pat O'Mara (Dem.), of Rock Island.
Sid Grear (Dem.), of Union.
E. R. E. Kimbrough (Dem.), of Danville.
C. E. Crafts (Dem.), of Cook.
Mike C. Quinn (Dem.), of Peoria.
Eight Republicans, six Democrats, and one Independent.

The first thing that comes before the committee is the claim of Judge Bradwell to his seat. The recount proves that he was elected by 157 majority over Tom McNally, who wrongfully holds the seat, and is misrepresenting the people of the Third District, composed of the First, Second, and Third Wards. The facts and proofs are all before the committee. There is no question of doubt to solve, and the law governing the case of contested elections has been strictly followed by the contestant. The majority of the committee should report without delay, in order that the House may vote on the question of giving Judge Bradwell the seat to which he is entitled, and get rid of a spurious member who is voting and drawing pay for a seat to which he was not elected.

THE Ohio Legislature seems disposed to make a sincere effort to arrive at a common-sense solution of the liquor question at its present session. The only thing which will probably prevent its succeeding is the great number of plans submitted. Some of these are complicated, and would certainly cause dissatisfaction and embarrass the Republicans in this year's campaign. The general sentiment of the party as voiced by the newspapers evidently favors the simplest plan possible. A constitutional amendment repealing the no-license clause and a general tax law is believed to be the best method of solving the problem. The Legislature is said to have little work before it, and consequently there is ample time to digest the subject thoroughly.

THE learned pundits of Boston are horrified that Gov. Butler should have stated a few evenings ago that Andrew Jackson was born in Ireland. Commenting on this statement the Boston *Journal* says: "There used to be some such talk as this on the stump many years ago, but all authentic biographies agree in the statement that Jackson was a native-born American. The place of his birth was the Waxhaw Settlement, S. C., March 15, 1767. His parents, who were Scotch-Irish, came from Carrickfergus, Ireland, and settled on Twelve Mile Creek, a branch of the Catawba River, North Carolina, in the year 1765, two years before their distinguished son saw the light."

ST. LOUIS *Globe-Democrat:* Within the last few years there have been Treasury irregularities in three of the strongest Democratic States of the Union—Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee. In the case of Missouri the Treasurer was an honest man in the hands of a corrupt ring. In the case of Arkansas the whole truth was never told, and probably never will be. In the case of Tennessee the facts are fresh in the public mind. This is the kind of banquet to which the Democratic party, in its zeal for reform, invites the country.

RETURNS of the Clyde ship-building trade for 1882 show that year to have been one of great and unexampled activity. There was built a total of 291 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 391,934 tons, as against 261 vessels in 1881, representing an aggregate of 341,022 tons. The increased tonnage, therefore, was 50,902, as compared with an increase of 100,000 tons the year before. Beginning with 1859, the following figures of tonnage for various years show the extraordinary growth of this Clyde industry within less than one generation: 1859, 35,709 tons; 1862, 69,967; 1863, 123,262; 1864, 178,505; 1867, 108,024; 1869, 192,310; 1872, 230,347; 1874, 262,430; 1877, 169,710; 1878, 222,353; 1879, 174,750; 1880, 241,114.

MADAME LANGTRY has gathered in a pretty good pocketful of greenbacks for the two weeks' exhibition of her beauty before Chicago audiences. The arrival of Freddie slightly enhanced the receipts of the second week over those of the first week, as the following figures will show:

	First week.	*Second week.*
Monday	$ 2,030	$ 1,536
Tuesday	1,847	1,621
Wednesday	1,965	1,894
Thursday	2,144	2,282
Friday	2,174	2,378
Matinée	2,364	2,763
Saturday	1,982	2,187
Total for the week	$14,508	$14,662

"Fools and their money——" The reader can complete the quotation to suit himself.

A ST. LOUIS lawyer whose uniform courtesy is one of his distinguishing traits won a suit in the Criminal Court the other day, and, when the verdict acquitting his client had been read, arose and in his most impressive manner bowed to the jury and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I thank you." When they had retired Judge Van Wagoner called the lawyer to the bench and said to him: "I hope that I shall never see another such exhibition in this court, sir." The lawyer murmured that politeness was always in place. "You are mistaken, sir," returned the Judge; "you have no more right to thank the jury when you win than you have to damn the jury when you lose."

GOV. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has an excuse ready for every one of the pardons he has so lavishly scattered in his short incumbency of his office. To read his statement one would almost believe that he looks upon the convicted criminals of Georgia as a very much abused class.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Senator Ben Wade used to say that religion without Hell was pork without salt. A great many people, however, can get along nicely without salt pork.

State-Treasurer Polk, who stole $400,000, has been returned to Tennessee. The news that his guards have had their pockets picked is awaited with confidence.

At the recent White House dinner given in honor of Gen. Grant, seven wine glasses were placed beside the plate of each guest. No true wife will lock the front door on the nights that her husband dines at the White House.

One of the Duke of Argyll's daughters is engaged to be married to Mr. Baillie Hamilton, who has invented a musical instrument which the London *Times* describes as "something between a harmonium and mouthorgan." There is little doubt that blue blood makes people brave.

The New York *Tribune* says that "Maj. Charles L. Hanagan, a Philadelphia journalist, has fallen heir to $210,000 in cash and several hundreds of thousands in ocean steamship property." When an Eastern newspaper man gets hold of from $7 upwards he at once becomes a journalist.

A Bostonian says there were twenty-four stormy Sundays last year, and that the average in Boston during the last fifteen years has been sixteen and one-half stormy Sundays a year. With this amount of bad weather for a starter, a good, average liar ought to be able to miss church over half the time in Boston.

A Montana paper reports that a girl traveled all the way from Massachusetts to Bozeman, in that Territory, to marry a man whom she had never seen, but who, by correspondence, had promised to wed her. The gay letter-writer, however, was not to be found when she arrived. Western men are far often more fly than they look.

When the blossoms cover us, darling,
  With their bloom of white and gold,
And our faces are hid from each other
  In the church-yard, so white and so cold.
Of the many dear ones who will never
  See our faces or greet us again,
Are there any kind hearts in that day, love,
  Who will think of us, care for us then?
—*Susan B. to Samuel J.*

The dramatic critic of a Louisville paper says that Mary Anderson's Galatea is "like a babe that opens its wide eyes for one moment on the world and then leaves is with a sigh; like a flower that breathes its fragrance for a day upon the earth of which it is not; like a grand strain of music that floats and throbs at twilight, and sinks away into the dim reaches of which we dream but in which we cannot walk; too pure for the world, and yet leaving behind a memory, a perfume, a harmony, tenderer, sweeter, more exalting." The name of the new Kentucky brand of whisky has not yet reached Chicago.

PERSONALS.

Florence Kelley, daughter of Congressman Kelley, of Philadelphia, has gone abroad with her brother, and proposes to walk through Europe.

Maj. Elijah Ilse, of Springfield, Ill., who is one of the most interesting of the many Northern visitors now in Florida, was a Captain during the Blackhawk War, and the then young Abe Lincoln was a private in his company. Maj. Ilse is 86 years of age.

The memorial to the late Prince Imperial of France which has been erected at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich will be unveiled by the Prince of Wales between the 8th and 15th of January. The statue has been designed by Admiral Count Gleichen.

A beautiful engraving of Leo XIII., similar to the one of Napoleon I. made by Calametta, has been made by the French engraver, Joseph Mancion. His Holiness is much pleased with it. He has given a gold medal to the artist, and created him Knight of St. Gregory the Great.

Sam Fang, aged 27 years, took out naturalization papers in Rochester, N. Y., the other day, and announced his intention to become a Democratic voter. Mr. Fang came from China twenty years ago. He speaks and writes the English language very fairly, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

The poet Longfellow was the recipient of a unique pen, made of a bit of iron from the chain of the prisoner of Chillon, the pen stock from a fragment of the frigate Constitution. In a heavy band of gold encircling it were set three rare stones—red, yellow, and white—a tourmaline, a zircon, and a phenacite.

Cardinal Donnet, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, is dead in his 88th year. He became a priest in 1819, and succeeded to the Archbishopric of Bordeaux in November, 1836. For a time in 1869 and 1860 his name was brought into great European prominence through an address to the Emperor Napoleon III. on the probable consequences to the Holy See of the Italian expedition. Mgr. Donnet was made a Cardinal in 1852, and as a member of the French Senate frequently spoke in defense of the Pope's temporal power.

To the Prince of Wales has been given, as a souvenir of the bombardment of Alexandria, a ten-inch spherical shell recently mounted on a wooden stand at the Royal Arsenal. The inscription upon it includes these words: "Came through the port side of her Majesty's ship Alexandra, above armor, passing through Torpedo Lieutenant's cabin, struck combing of engine-room, and rolled along main deck, where Mr. Harding, the gunner, put it in a tub of water, for which he received the Victoria Cross."

A negro walked into Gov. Stephens' office at Atlanta, Ga., the other day and said that he had decided to surrender himself to the authorities to be tried for arson on the charge of having burned down a part of Millen, Ga., on the night of Dec. 18. This frank confession was in itself somewhat surprising, but it was far surpassed by Mr. Harrington Williams' next observation, which was that he was entirely innocent but had dreamed that he was guilty, and was in consequence terribly frightened. In his dream he had seen himself pursued by an angry mob determined to lynch him, a fate which he was anxious to escape by placing himself in the Governor's hands.

From the new Roman Catholic Directory for Great Britain some interesting statistics of growth have been extracted. In England and Wales the total of clergy is now 2,112 priests and seventeen Bishops, who serve 1,188 churches, chapels, and missionary stations. In Scotland there are six Bishops, 306 priests, and 295 chapels. For England and Wales there is one Archbishop, with fourteen suffragans and two auxiliary Bishops, and for Scotland two Archbishops, with four suffragans. These numbers are about double those in the directory published just before the constitution of the hierarchy in 1850. Further, there are twenty-nine Roman Catholic Peers who have seats in the House of Lords, four Roman Catholic Privy Councilors, and forty-seven Roman Catholic Baronets. At present the Sacred College of Cardinals consists of six Cardinal Bishops, forty-six Cardinal Priests (among whom stand Cardinals Manning, Howard, and McCabe), and thirteen Cardinal Deacons, eighth among whom is Dr. John Henry Newman.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Proceedings of the Illinois Board of Health—A Doctor Arrested.

The Indiana Commercial Travelers—A Land Case at Yankton, Dak.—Other States.

INDIANA.

THE MISSING PACKAGE OF MONEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—On the 4th instant a package purporting to contain $5,000 was shipped by the First National Bank of this city to the Citizens' National Bank of Muncie, but upon its receipt by the officials of the latter, it was found to contain only a few dollars in $1 bills, and the rest of the package was muslin. The generally accepted theory was that a false package was substituted for the true one while in transit. Today, however, E. M. Matthews, Division Superintendent of the United States Express Company, wrote a letter to A. D. Lynch, President of the First National Bank, that, after a thorough investigation, he was satisfied the identical package intrusted to the express company had been delivered to the Muncie bank, in like good order as it was received. The bank officials decline to state what action they will take, but suit will doubtless be brought to recover the amount. The money was counted by E. B. Porter, paying teller, a son of Gov. Porter, and the envelope sealed by one of the clerks in the bank.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The Secretary of State issued a certificate of election to Charles E. Doxey as Congressman from the Ninth District. His vote was 13,651, to 11,943 cast for Ward. In November Ward received 17,357, and Orth 16,482.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The fifth annual session of the Indiana Commercial Travelers' Association followed today after the banquet and ball of last night. It was largely attended. The report of D. W. Coffin, Secretary and Treasurer, showed 584 members, a gain of 127 during the year. The receipts were $8,886.55; disbursements, $4,986.31; leaving a balance on hand of $3,800.24. Benefits of $1,500 each had been paid to the heirs of Charles M. Gates, Indianapolis; Edward M. Hardy, Terre Haute; and H. D. Scribner, New Albany. The delegates to the National Association reported that the chief obstacle in the way of obtaining cheap rates is the determined opposition of Chicago merchants and traveling men in their employ. In spite of this concessions had been obtained from the General Managers of several roads, who on April 9 will meet to consider the special claims of traveling men. During the meeting a reconciliation was effected between two factions whose differences threatened seriously to impair the usefulness if not the existence of the organization. The following were the officers were elected: President, W. F. Henley, Indianapolis; Vice-President, James R. Ross, Indianapolis; Secretary and Treasurer, D. W. Coffin, Indianapolis; Directors, W. C. Van Arsdell, W. D. Cooper, John V. Parker, and W. H. Schmidt; delegates to the National Association, R. A. Brennan, Frank Brough, G. W. Geiger, L. P. Stone, G. A. Munson, and T. J. Cook. The Evansville *Argus* was made the organ of the association, and a resolution withdrawing allegiance from the National Association was laid over for a year.

RAINING WORMS.

O. E. Mohler, weather observer for Huntington County, in his December report to the Bureau of Statistics reports a shower of worms in Union Township, covering the ground a half inch deep with small, hard-headed worms.

THE ARSENAL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The probability of the abandonment of the arsenal at this point because of the controversy over the sewage from the Female Reformatory has stirred the people of Lafayette to discussing the advantages of its location there, and the board of officers examining the situation are in receipt of letters from residents of the Star City saying they would be delighted to get it as an attraction.

DEATH FROM FREEZING.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—William Wade, a former prominent citizen of Lafayette, died today from the effects of severe freezing on Thursday last. He was at Bloomington, Ill., and it is presumed that while deranged he wandered away. His hands, face, ears, and feet were terribly frozen. He was brought to this city, where he died today. He at one time conducted a livery-stable at Indianapolis, and was then in comfortable circumstances.

TIPPECANOE'S WHEAT-FIELDS.

Reports from the wheat-fields of Tippecanoe County are that so far no damage has been done. The ground is frozen very solid, but there is a covering of snow to the depth of a few inches.

DEATH OF J. H. HUTCHISON, OF ELKHART, IND.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—This morning J. H. Hutchison, one of the prominent citizens of this city, died, aged 73 years. He was well and favorably known all over the State, having been in the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years. He was at one time Marshal of this city, and took an active part in the suppression of gambling and drinking. He was Justice of the Peace at the time of his death, which office he had held for seven years.

HEART DISEASE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—During services at the German Lutheran Church this morning John Schmidt dropped dead in his pew. He leaves a large family.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Viceregal party, the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise, and a retinue of servants, passed through here on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad today at noon in special coaches. The party was bound for Louisville and the South.

ILLINOIS.

SANTA CLAUS FAILS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Frank Myers, a dealer in toys and notions in this city, closed his doors today, but posted a notice stating that he was taking an account of stock and would open again Monday. He confessed judgment yesterday in Christian County in favor of his mother for $28,000.

PASSING COUNTERFEITS.

Dr. Charles T. Laur, of East St. Louis, was today convicted on two counts in the United States District Court, after a two days' trial, of counterfeiting money in 1876. He was connected with a gang of counterfeiters in Jefferson County.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health has reëlected Dr. Newton Bateman as President, Dr. John H. Rauch as Secretary, and Dr. A. L. Clark as Treasurer. Drs. Haskell and McLean were reappointed as the Auditing Committee. The Secretary was directed to call a convention of the health authorities and delegates from all the towns and cities of the State having a population of 1,000 or over to consider and pass upon the proposed uniform sanitary code prepared by Dr. Bateman.

In a report submitted by the Committee on Prevalent Preventable Diseases attention was called to the enormous mortality among infants and children, especially during the summer months. From data in the Secretary's office, it was estimated that out of every 1,000 deaths in the State 250 are of infants under 1 year of age, and 430 are of children during the first five years of life. It being believed that much of this mortality could be prevented, it was decided that a pamphlet of instructions concerning the hygiene of infant life be prepared and published for general information.

The board revoked the certificate of Dr. S. C. Skeel, of Monroe County, entitling him to practice medicine in this State, on the ground that its issue was based on a diploma granted by the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in an irregular manner.

In the case of the Indiana Eclectic Medical College the Secretary was instructed to notify its faculty that an opportunity would be given the institution at the next quarterly meeting to show cause why diplomas should not be refused recognition by the board. The certificate of Charles Gaylord, of Paris, was ordered summarily revoked.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Charles Radbourn, of this city, challenges the world to contest in field shooting. He offers $1,000 as a bet that he is the champion of the world in that department of field sport. Radbourn is the pitcher of the Providence baseball nine, and is celebrated as a fine field shot all over the West.

SAFE AND ALL STOLEN.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning burglars entered the saloon of Pat Fitzgerald by breaking in one of the plate-glass windows. They unbarred the door and rolled the heavy iron safe across the street under the high plank platform. Eighty or ninety dollars in cash and a considerable amount of bonds and checks were taken. The bonds and checks were afterwards found scattered on the ground not far from the safe. They evidently thought it wise to leave the papers behind.

A DOCTOR ARRESTED.

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Dr. F. M. Howard, a prominent citizen of Kenney, was arrested today on a capias for practicing medicine without a license from the State Medical Board. He will have a trial in the County Court. He was a student of Dr. R. L. Howard, of this city.

DAKOTA.

SPAULDING'S COLONY.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A so-called land-fraud case of much importance was tried here this week, after being in the court a year or two, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. The theory of the prosecution was that Dudley J. Spaulding, an extensive lumberman of Black River Falls, Wis., several years ago took a number of his men, who were under his pay, into Hamlin County, Dakota, and located them upon Government land for the purpose of having them prove up and deed the land to him, and there are several indictments against Mr. Spaulding, who is a brother-in-law of Congressman-elect Price, and also against J. S. Keator, of Moline. This particular case is against Curtis P. Parsons, Clerk of the Court of Hamlin County, charged in the indictment with forgery, uttering and transmitting a forged affidavit in final-proof papers. It was alleged that Parsons certified under seal that George Grasby signed as witness in the proof-papers of Waters, one of Spaulding's men, when Grasby's name was signed, in Parsons' presence, by another party. The defense claim the signing was authorized, and presented Grasby's affidavit, subsequently made, to that effect, though Grasby testified in court that the affidavit was made to save the friend who signed it. The other defendants feel certain that this will settle the other cases, though the Government will likely push them to trial.

WISCONSIN.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, with a capital stock of $800,000 and headquarters in Fond du Lac; also of a company in the Flambeau basin, with headquarters in La Crosse and capital stock of $10,000.

THE COUNTIES.

The State Board of Charities in its forthcoming report will sharply reprimand those officers of certain counties—notably Racine, Walworth, and Kenosha—who run in tramps by the wholesale, apparently to increase their own fees, thereby abnormally increasing the criminal statistics of the State. The Counties of Brown, Jefferson, Sheboygan, Rock, Walworth, and Winnebago are already at work under the county system of caring for the chronic insane. Dane, Dodge, Grant, and Green are nearly ready. The authorities of Racine, Waukesha, Sauk, and Iowa are considering the matter. The buildings and management in Columbia County have been approved by the board. Fond du Lac and Monroe have been rejected.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. Lucien C. Lance, D. D., Chaplain of Kemper Hall, died Friday morning. The funeral will take place at 3 p. m. Tuesday.

IOWA.

BARBED WIRE.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 13.—The arguments were concluded in the case of Washburn & Moen vs. The Grinnell Barbed-Wire Company today, and Judges McCrary and Love took the matter under advisement. Briefs are to be filed in twenty days.

SUDDEN DEATH.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Randolph Snowden, an old and well-known resident of Platteville, Wis., was found dead in his bed this morning. He retired to rest in good health last night.

A MURDERER IN PRISON.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—John Mulvey, a brakeman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was murdered Oct. 9, 1878, on one of the principal streets here, by Thomas Regan, another brakeman, who cut Mulvey's bowels out with a knife. He has never been heard from until recently, when he was discovered in Chicago and arrested. Sheriff Seaton, of this county, returned from Chicago last night with his prisoner, Regan, who is now in jail at Marion.

MICHIGAN.

RESULT OF A RABBIT-HUNT.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A shocking accident occurred in the woods near Saginaw City this morning. William Priem, a lad 14 years old, and a man named Martin Kempf, went rabbit-hunting. A rabbit was run into a hole and the boy stood at the mouth of the hole to snare him with a piece of net as he came out. Kempf stood a distance away, intending to shoot the animal should it escape the lad. It did escape, and Kempf fired, but instead of taking effect in the animal the entire charge took effect in the boy's head, blowing the upper portion of it off and killing him instantly.

NEBRASKA.

ROBBING A ROBBER'S DEN.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—When the bartender of Baldwin's saloon, on Douglas street, came down-stairs at 5 o'clock this morning from his room in the third story to open up, he was confronted at the second story landing by a stranger, who drove him back at the point of a revolver. The bartender retreated to his room, put his head out of a window, and gave an alarm, when three or four burglars, including the one in the hall, decamped. It was found that they had drilled a hole in the safe of Baldwin's gambling-house, which safe contained about $2,000, and were preparing to blow it. The night police force were attending the regular roll-call, and the burglars escaped.

KANSAS.

DREADFUL DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 13.—Lottie Dysart, a little girl, was attempting to cross the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Road on Tenth street; a switch engine was sorting out cars to make up trains. She saw the cars rushing down the tracks, and became confused, when her left foot caught in a sewer bridge, holding her fast. Four cars passed over her in rapid succession, mangling her terribly. She lingered for a few hours, dying in a state of unconsciousness.

CORN INSPECTION.

The Rigid System in This City Driving the Trade to Other Points.

The complaint concerning the inspection of corn in this city which was recently lodged with George M. Bogue, the resident Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, seems to be not without some foundation. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday interviewed a prominent commission merchant who is regarded as very clear and level-headed upon all matters pertaining to his business. He had read the article on "Corn Inspection" published in the Sunday issue, and believed that the statements made therein as to No. 2 corn were founded on fact.

"The question arises," said he, "whether the inspection of corn in Chicago has latterly been in accordance with that of previous years. From information which has been brought to my knowledge it would appear that there has been a tendency to make the grade more rigid than heretofore. I am led to believe from information derived from parties in the Southwest who are large shippers that there is being diverted from Chicago business which to a certain extent belongs here, and which would undoubtedly come here but for the fact that corn which has heretofore passed as No. 2 is now going in as new mixed. Parties who are buying very largely, and who feel inclined to do business with Chicago, now find it impossible to ship to our city, claiming that their corn will inspect No. 2 in all other markets even in New York, while only a small portion of it will pass as No. 2 here. Late consignments which they have selected with much care, and which they have had inspected by competent and disinterested persons who are thoroughly versed in the Chicago gradings, all of which was claimed to be up to the grade of No. 2 in Chicago, so graded only to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. The house referred to now have about 1,000 cars of corn in Kansas and Southern Nebraska which they intended to ship here, but which will of course be turned in a different direction for the reasons given. This same house are also large buyers in Iowa, Northern Missouri, and Illinois, and will state frankly, if applied to, that they think very little corn in that territory is in condition to pass as No. 2, but they do claim that the corn from Southwestern Missouri and Kansas is in the very best condition and of finer quality than any crop raised within the last eight or ten years. There would seem to be some grounds for their complaint, as upon investigation it will be found that during December about 25 per cent of the receipts in this market graded No. 2, while in January up to the present date only about 11 per cent of the receipts have been so graded, notwithstanding the fact that as large or a larger proportion of the grain received has been from the Southwest, and that there has been continuously cold and severe weather, which must have certainly improved the condition of the corn.

"It is claimed by some parties that the large proportion of corn inspected as No. 2 in December is owing to the fact that there was considerable corn from the crop of 1881 received during that month. But this statement is met by the fact that shippers from Kansas, who had only new corn, state that a much larger proportion of their corn graded No. 2 during that month than is grading now."

"Is the complaint as serious," asked the reporter, "as it has been represented?"

"It is. The complaint is a general one, and shippers from the very best territory in Kansas and Nebraska have become weary of accepting a loss of six or eight cents per bushel on Chicago inspection, and are now taking in preference St. Louis, Toledo, or seaboard inspection."

APACHES.

The San Carlos Hatching-House of Murderers Again Sending Out Fresh Contingents.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Jan. 14.—Yesterday afternoon a teamster ten miles east of here was attacked by six Apaches. He succeeded in fighting them off and reached town in safety. Straggling bands of Indians from the San Carlos Reservation en route to join Ju in Sonora are passing here every few days. A dispatch from Hermosillo states that the Governor of Sonora has ordered out a large contingent of National Guards to intercept the Indians. It is possible the Indians are going from San Carlos Reservation to join Ju in the Sierra Madre.

FOREIGN.

News of a Holocaust Briefly Telegraphed from Poland.

Burning of a Circus with a Loss of Three Hundred Lives.

Attempt of a Gang of Roughs to Break Up a Davitt Meeting.

Currency in Paris of a Baseless Rumor of the Death of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Forty-one Lives Lost at One Place by the German Floods—A Railway Accident.

THREE HUNDRED BURNED.

A CIRCUS AT BERDITCHEFF, POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—During a performance yesterday at the circus in Berditcheff, Russian Poland, a fire broke out, and before the operators could escape the whole structure was ablaze. Three hundred persons perished.

SCENE OF THE HORROR.

Berditcheff, or Berdiczew, is a city of about 100,000 people, situated in the Province of Volhynia, in Russian Poland, twenty-four miles from Jitomir. The city is old and poorly-built, but is the seat of considerable commerce. Its population is largely composed of Jews, and it is celebrated throughout Russian Poland for its great fairs, four of which are held every year.

IRELAND.

A BRAVE PATRIOT TRIUMPHS OVER A GANG OF ENEMIES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Davitt appeared at Oldham last evening to deliver an address on the Irish question. When he commenced to speak he was howled down by an organized gang, who attempted to storm the platform, but were repulsed with chairs by the occupants of the platform. A free fight followed, chair-legs and brass knuckles being the principal weapons. Many persons were hurt. Davitt called the disturbers "a cowardly crew," and declared that if twenty men would follow him he would clear the hall of the gang. He thereupon advanced toward the mob, but was restrained by a policeman. Addressing his opponents again, Davitt said they were miserable, contemptible, cowardly dogs. When they were sitting in taverns, he said, he was fighting the British Government. They were drunken blackguards, and were a disgrace to the name of Nationalists. If Ireland were made up of such she would earn the contempt of the civilized world. He had traveled throughout England, and Englishmen, although his enemies, had given him a hearing. What a spectacle for the English, he exclaimed, was afforded by these professors of blackguardism, at a time when Ireland was asking for self-government. The police finally succeeded in removing the disturbers from the hall. A vote of thanks to Davitt was then passed, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

HIGGINS WILL BE HANGED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The Lord Lieutenant declines to interpose in the case of Patrick Higgins, one of the persons sentenced to death for the Huddy murders.

CAREY.

The knives supposed to have been used by the Phenix Park assassins were found near the premises of Carey, of Dublin municipality, arrested with twenty others, on a charge of conspiracy to murder the Government officials.

GERMANY.

A CANARD.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—All the evening papers here published a rumor this afternoon of the death of the Emperor of Germany, but the *Courrier du Soir* was the only one which affirmed the rumor to be true. Hava's Agency has received the news, but has hesitated to send it to the papers without confirmation. A dispatch received tonight from Berlin states that the Emperor William is in excellent health, but that Prince Charles, his brother, is very seriously ill. This probably gave rise to the false report of the Emperor's death published in the evening papers here.

THE FLOODS.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—It is estimated that the losses by the floods in Germany will reach 80,000,000 marks. Six spectators of the floods were drowned near Oppenheim.

The total number of lives lost by the flood in the vicinity of Ludwigshofen is estimated at forty-one. Stringent military measures have effectually stopped the practice of bands of men going about in boats plundering inundated houses. Two miscreants were captured near Frankenthal while trying to cut dams, with the object of creating fresh opportunities for plunder. The soldiers repaired the mischief, thus avoiding a great disaster.

EDWIN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth's fourth appearance was as enthusiastic as the three preceding. The engagement will be prolonged.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA.

NICE, Jan. 14.—A great number of wreaths to be placed on Gambetta's tomb has been received from all parts of France. The flag of the United States Consulate was draped and at half-mast during the funeral of Gambetta yesterday. The United States naval uniform was especially noticeable in the procession.

THE RACES AT NICE.

Tenbroeck's Brakespeare won the first race today.

GAUTIER.

LYONS, Jan. 14.—The prisoner Gautier, one of the anarchists, admitted he had relations with Elise Reclus, and says he had as good a right to see Reclus as Rochefort had to see Parnell, or Gambetta the Prince of Wales.

ITALY.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

GENEVA, Jan. 14.—A serious railway accident, in which several persons were killed, occurred near Cameriata, Italy.

OTHER LANDS.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Marshal Serrano and Rios, Martos, and Moret have decided to contradict the rumors of disorganization of the Dynastic Left. They are determined to adhere to the program of the party explained some time ago to the Senate. They have resolved, however, to observe a conciliatory attitude towards the Government, as an inducement to it to carry into effect the liberal measures promised. The fact of Giron, Democrat, having been appointed a member of the Cabinet, is regarded as indicating such an intention on the part of the Government.

TURKEY AND ROUMELIA.

SOFIA, Jan. 14.—The reports of the early rising of Mussulmans in the mountain district of Eastern Roumelia is confirmed. The authorities seized several cases of Martini rifles sent by the "Young Turkey Committee" at Constantinople to the committee in Philippopolis. The Turkish troops have been clandestinely massed on the Eastern Roumelian frontier.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Feoktistoff, editor of a journal issued by the Ministry of Education, has been appointed Director of the Press Administration.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Arrived, the City of Paris, the Abyssinia, the Spain, and Nottinghill from Liverpool; the Wieland from Hamburg; and the Necker from Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Britannic and City of New York from New York have arrived out.

THE CANADIAN PARTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—Princess Louise, Marquis of Lorne, and party arrived from St. Louis via Ohio & Mississippi this evening at 6:20, left 7:30 by Chesapeake & Ohio for Richmond, Va., going thence to Savannah and Charleston.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—1 a. m.—Indications: West Gulf States, warmer partly cloudy weather, local rains, easterly veering to southerly winds, lower pressure.

Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, stationary or higher temperature.

Tennessee and Ohio Valley, warmer fair weather followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains or snow, variable winds shifting to easterly, lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, southwesterly winds, generally shifting to easterly, stationary or higher temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains or snow, variable winds, mostly easterly, stationary or lower pressure.

Rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin: The barometer is highest in the Ohio Valley and lowest in the maritime provinces in Canada. General rain has fallen in the Atlantic coast States, and occasional snow in the Lake region. Northeasterly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, northeasterly in the Middle States and New England, and westerly in the Lake region. The temperature is below mean for the month in all the States east of the Mississippi River except Maine. A warm wave of slight extent entered Idaho and Montana. The temperature has risen in the Northwest and fallen in the other districts.

The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 29; Norfolk, 41; Savannah, 64; Atlanta, 38; Jacksonville, 69; Pensacola, 53; New Orleans, 48; San Antonio, 49; Tucson, 69; Los Angeles, 59; San Diego, 59.

Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, local rains in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and snow in the Lake region.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	10	10	W...	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	3	−1	N...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Buffalo	21	19	S.W.	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	29	24	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	26	15	N...	Light..	0	Clear.
Chicago	9	6	W...	Light..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	..	19	N...	Light..	0	Clear.
Denver	30	23	E...	Light..	0	Clear.
Des Moines	11	15	S.E.	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	19	11	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Duluth	−1	−8	S...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Escanaba	10	−1	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	20	13	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	23	15	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Keokuk	18	16	E...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	1	−8	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	29	26	S.E.	Fresh..	*	Cl'dy.
Marquette	11	7	W...	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	11	5	W...	Light..	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	16	11	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	24	21	S.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	21	16	W...	Light..	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill	29	17	E...	Light..	0	Fair.
St. Louis	19	20	E...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	−7	−6	S.E.	Light..	0	Fair.
Toledo	17	13	W...	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Yankton	15	9	E...	Light..	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.265	−1.9	72	W...	10	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.337	0.2	58	W...	7	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.347	9.2	72	W...	9	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.380	7.0	80	W...	7	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.403	6.0	83	W...	4	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 12.6.
Minimum temperature, 2.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.341.
Mean daily thermometer, 4.3.
Mean daily humidity, 77.3.

The Storm of Saturday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The storm of yesterday morning appears to have extended from Lake Superior over the northern part of Wisconsin and most of Minnesota and Iowa, and through Nebraska into Kansas. The Union Pacific Company had timely warning of the approach of the blizzard toward Nebraska, and similar warning was sent from here to the Nebraska Division of the Omaha Road. The storm proved very severe in Northern Nebraska, and was accompanied by more of a snowfall than occurred here. At 3 p. m., however, the storm had passed and the sky was clearing in that region. From Sioux City to Lake Superior and to Elroy, on the Omaha line, they were local and high winds all day, with some drizzling of snow, but at sunset all trains were moving. The Hastings & Dakota and Iowa & Wisconsin Divisions of the Milwaukee Road were badly blocked, and all trains were suspended for the day. Through trains on the Albert Lea route were also suspended for last night on account of a bad blockade on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. The St. Paul & Duluth was clear except on the Minneapolis Branch, which will be opened this morning. The Eastern lines, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and Southern Pacific Roads were least troubled by the storm, though somewhat obstructed.

ZERELDA GARRISON.

Rumors of Her Having Attempted Suicide in New York—Denied by Her Uncle, but Affirmed by Others.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Commodore C. K. Garrison, uncle of the young St. Louis lady who is reported to have been abducted, says the statement of the St. Louis physician that Miss Garrison is the young lady who some time ago attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself under a train on the Hudson River Railroad is not so. "I know that my niece has never attempted to commit suicide," continued Commodore Garrison. "She has not been in New York for certainly nine years. She is now 17 years old, and you may judge for yourself what her age would be when she was in New York. Her father took her to Europe, and on her return she stopped in New York, and I am positive she has not been here since. That was certainly nine years ago, and she was only 8 years of age. I can speak authoritatively on this subject, because I know, and I know she never attempted to commit suicide. Miss Garrison has plenty of friends able and willing to protect her and bring those rascals to justice, and it will be done.

"Yes, sir," said the Commodore once more, "I know what I am talking about, and Miss Garrison has not been in this city for nine years, and has never attempted to commit suicide."

Mr. Charles Delmonico, however, says he believes she is the girl who attempted to commit suicide about two years ago by throwing herself in front of a train on the Hudson River Railroad at Manhattanville. Mr. Delmonico said: "When I read the account of the abduction, I remarked to one of my guests that Miss Garrison was undoubtedly the same girl who attempted suicide two years ago. Some gentlemen present said they thought I was right. My recollection of the attempt is about as follows: A switchman on the road, somewhere near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and Eleventh avenue, noticed a young girl in a carriage driving near the track. She got out and waited some time for the train, and as it came in view she tore off her jewelry, with which she was well supplied, and after throwing it away attempted to throw herself in front of the train. She was arrested before she could carry out her purpose, and was taken to some police station-house or to a hospital."

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.

Josephine Gallmeyer, the popular German soubret, opens a two weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera-House this evening, appearing in three plays—"Through the Keyhole," "A Charity Girl," and "A Distinguished Guest." Manager Hamlin says the advance sale is one of the largest he has ever had, and there is but little doubt that the Viennese actress will repeat her St. Louis success in Chicago.

Notes.

John L. Stoddard begins his second week with a lecture tonight entitled "French Castles and Their Memories," which was suggested by visits to many castles famous in the history of France as the homes of her rulers and distinguished men. On Thursday evening will occur the lecture on Switzerland, which has been praised for its beautiful illustrations. This lecture will also be given at a matinee on Saturday. On Saturday evening the subject will be Egypt, and the lecture will cover a journey through Cairo and Alexandria, thence up the Nile.

Musical Notes Abroad.

Sig. Peougini had another "first night" sore throat in New York and Mr. Jay Taylor again took his place as Cervantes.

The Mapleson performance of "Semiramide" at the New York Academy of Music was one of the most brilliant ever given in that building.

Mme. Albani will sing the "Casta Diva" from "Norma," an air from "Creation," and some German songs at the next concerts of the New York Symphony Society Jan. 12.

EIGHT YEARS IN JAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Yesterday Kring celebrated his eighth anniversary in jail. He entered the jail on Jan. 10, 1875, to stand trial for the murder of Broemser, and since then he has only been out a few times, once to attend his sister's funeral.

RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt's Rumored Projects to Secure a Foothold in Pennsylvania.

The Railroad King Again Solemnly Denies that He Is a Speculator.

Good Prospects for Railroad Business in Indiana During the Present Month.

Vanderbilt's Projects for Securing a Foothold in Pennsylvania—A Chatty Talk with the Railroad King.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—For years the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads have been like thorns in the side of William H. Vanderbilt. He has had no lines to Philadelphia or Baltimore, while the Pennsylvania, by its own line, and the Baltimore & Ohio, by traffic arrangement, have both reached New York. The consequences have been that the Vanderbilt interests have suffered by reason of his inability to defend the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and its connecting lines from the attacks of his opponents. The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio have insisted on differential rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore from the West, and they have waged long rate wars to secure them. Ever since Mr. Vanderbilt helped Franklin B. Gowen into the Presidency of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad by his holding of stock it has been said he would use the lines to retaliate on his old enemies, or, to put it another way, to defend himself in case of future attacks.

For some time it has been reported that Mr. Vanderbilt has been buying New Jersey Central stock. It has been said by those familiar with the schemes in hand that he was doing that to make sure of the control of the New Jersey Central, as he could not depend on some holders of the stock to stand with him. It has also been said that he has been increasing his holdings of Reading, and that his power over both roads in a test would be found to be absolute. But the Reading lines, in the shape that they were when Mr. Gowen was put in the Presidency, did not reach Mr. Vanderbilt's line. By building a short strip of road called the Pine Creek from Antrim to Williamsport, a lateral line controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt, connecting with the New York Central at Lyons, was extended down to the Reading Line, and thus a circuitous road was secured to the latter's extensive coal-fields. This was looked upon as a great help to Mr. Vanderbilt, who was practically without coal-fields of his own. In return he was to give the Reading his business to Philadelphia and Baltimore, which he did not reach.

Vanderbilt saw in the Reading Road not only a way to the coal-fields, but a way to the strongholds of his old competitors, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio to Philadelphia and Baltimore, by lines quite as direct as the others. The Reading ran into Philadelphia by its own main line, and by utilizing the Western Maryland Railroad he saw his way clear into Baltimore if he desired to tap that seaport. All that remained to complete the route to Cleveland, Chicago, and the great points in the West was a link between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Pa. The Pittsburg & Lake Erie, in which Vanderbilt exercised a controlling influence, extended to Youngstown, O., down to which ran a branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Western mainstay of the railway magnate. The line from Harrisburg to Pittsburg is best known as the Reading extension. Operations on it have begun, and it is said two years will see it completed. Mr. Vanderbilt provided the money for the enterprise. It is claimed for the line, which the extension will complete, that it will be very much shorter than the Pennsylvania and with much easier grades. Not only will the Reading be given a direct outlet to all parts of the West for its coal, but it will receive traffic in the shape of merchandise and passengers that it never received before.

Vanderbilt will be defended, besides being benefited, as is said by one familiar with the plans. It will add immeasurably to the strength of Lake Shore. Besides the New York Central, the Lake Shore now connects with the Pennsylvania at Erie, also with the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western extensions, and will with the West Shore when completed. In addition to this the Lake Shore will receive the business to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore which the competition of the Reading will bring it. Speaking in common terms, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio will be paralleled. The projectors of the scheme see only the greatest results from it. While the fact that the extension has been projected has been no secret, it has not been plain to see what its full object was, and it has been difficult to obtain the detailed plans of the organizers of the new system. A few railroad men who know of the plan speak of it as the masterstroke of Vanderbilt. It completed his system, giving him a line into all the great Eastern seaboard cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and put him in a position to defend his vast interests in a way to make him ruler of the whole situation.

The *Times* says that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was sitting in his comfortable study talking to a friend when sought this afternoon to obtain something about his plans. He received his caller pleasantly, and when asked about the scheme which was to give him lines to Philadelphia and Baltimore in competition with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, said with a smile that he thought he had better let the newspapers do the talking. He, however, said when the question was put to him that the cost of the South Pennsylvania or Reading extension was estimated at $100,000 a mile, and there were about 200 miles of road to build. The line did not come particularly in competition with the Pennsylvania. It lay fifty or sixty miles away for the most part, and would develop business for itself in the country through which it ran. Mr. Vanderbilt alluded to the profits in the local traffic from which the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio had secured great returns.

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked if it was true that he had been buying the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad in order to secure control of the line, as had been currently reported.

"The first I heard of it," he answered, "was in the newspapers. It is not at all difficult for newspaper men to write these things. They talk about my buying nearly everything. If they would count up once in a while they would come to the conclusion that Vanderbilt would have to stop somewhere. There is a limit to all things, and you know how easy it is to mark down millions on paper. Everybody thinks I am a speculator, and when I say I am not no one will believe me. It is said I have half a dozen brokers down-town. They buy for me, it is true, but they don't sell. I buy, but I keep the stock. I am always in debt because I buy ahead. I owe millions now. When I see an investment I make it. You heard that I had sold my Lake Shore. I have it now and have had it all along. I will give $500 for every share of New York Central which I was said to have disposed of, that it is found I have sold in a year." "How many men did you ever know to leave Wall street with fortunes?" inquired Mr. Vanderbilt, continuing the chat, "not many, I'll venture. Most of them want to make money fast. They don't buy the solid, dividend-paying stocks for secure investment. They buy stocks which jump up and down on every story. If a man makes $50,000 in that way and leaves the street he is almost sure to go back again, and the chances are he will lose it all. When I came from Staten Island, thirty years ago, my father gave me eight Jersey Central bonds—$8,000. That was a good deal of money. I got a point on Nicaragua, and that was the trouble. I lost my money, of course," and Mr. Vanderbilt laughed at the recollection. "If I had been successful I do believe it would have ruined me."

"The annexation of the Reading to your system has been spoken of as a master stroke and a wise move."

"People talk about wisdom in things, but I have observed that if a man is successful, whether he has any great sense or not," said Mr. Vanderbilt, laughing, "he is set down as smart, but if he is not he is denominated a fool. By economy and careful management our roads have paid dividends. When I say anything about what I am engaged in I mean it," said Mr. Vanderbilt, reverting to the stories about his railroad projects, "but people doubt me. I have always kept in mind a piece of advice my father gave me. That was not to tell things before they were done. Then, if it was found necessary to change plans, no long explanations would be required."

Mr. Vanderbilt expects to start on a trip to California the latter part of the month with his family, but the date is not fixed.

A Terrible Strain on Railroad Men—Twenty-two Hours Continuous Service—Trainmen Asleep at Their Posts—Peril Caused by Parsimony.

A stationkeeper of an Eastern railroad, in speaking of the terrible strain upon railroad men caused by compelling them to work too many hours and allowing them too little time for sleep, said he had often flagged a train and found the engineer fast asleep. In fact this had become a common occurrence of late, and, more than that, he had found the conductor of the same train snoozing soundly in the caboose. The fireman keeps a lookout while the engineer is sleeping, but if he should doze off the train would simply run itself, and there is no knowing what might happen. The reason the railroad men fall asleep at their perilous positions, this stationkeeper said, is due to the long hours they are required to serve continuously in the interest of corporation economy. It is nothing unusual now for train hands to be at work steadily twenty-two hours without obtaining a minute's rest, except what they can steal on the road, and he had known men to work thirty hours without sleep when detained somewhere by a blockade or an accident of some sort. It is killing the men, but if they complain their places are speedily filled. Many of them have families, and won't grumble no matter how much they may be imposed upon, as it is not easy to obtain work when a man gets out of a job, and nearly all the roads are as bad as each other in this respect. After a railroad man is on the track ten hours he becomes exhausted, and he might be said to be half asleep the balance of the time. They are really to be pitied, and it is not their fault if they fall asleep.

He has never reported men for being asleep while on duty, because the occurrence is too common. It is generally the company's fault, and it ought to know that a man cannot keep awake during such long, laborious hours, and that he is simply yielding to the laws of nature. He did not care to cause the man's dismissal under such circumstances. The system is not confined to one or two companies only, but is the same with all the companies that do a big coal and freight business, and it was time that the attention of the public was directed to the matter, because it is really a great danger to those who travel by railroad. The whole matter is due to the spirit of economy. The companies, so lavish in everything else, are niggardly in dealing with their men. They fit up gorgeous palace-cars with mirrors, soft cushions, and gilt-edged spittoons. These things meet the eye of the public and please the popular fancy, but the passengers do not see the 50-cent man at the switch upon whose fidelity and wide-awake energy the very safety of their lives depends. The company economize on the man to make the car luxurious, and while the delighted passengers are dozing to sleep on the midnight train and flying ahead at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour the man who was up at 4 o'clock in the morning may be asleep at the switch ahead. Nearly all the railroad accidents that occur are due to the fact that the crews are overworked.

In regard to what he considered a fair day's work this stationkeeper said a good deal depended on what a man's work is. Five or six hours would be a big day's work for an engineer, whose brain and sinews are subject to such a terrible strain from the moment he takes his place in the cab until he quits it. Six or eight hours should be a day's work for a conductor, who has to jump off and on at every little station and look after so much; and for brakemen and conductors on freight or coal trains eight or ten hours at the furthest, ought to constitute a day's work. Now most of these people had to work from fifteen to twenty-two hours without stopping. They were generally allowed six or eight hours' sleep at a stretch when they do stop, but if their trains are behind time they have to stand the loss and be on hand for their next trip as prompt as though nothing had happened.

The companies, the man said, ought to have a sufficient force of workmen stationed at regular intervals and required to run certain distances. No class of men in the world should have their faculties so fresh and active at all times as railroad men. Their responsibility is great, but their pay is poor and they are treated like slaves. The public don't know the grievances of the railroad man or the indignities he has to endure from all sorts of petty bosses. There are in the employ of companies certain foremen who want to make it appear that by quarreling with the workmen they are advancing the interest of the employer. Unfortunately the companies too often think such to be the case, and take it as an evidence of a boss' fidelity that he incurs the hatred of those under his care. There never was a greater mistake. Men are not mules. They are not insensible to kindness, and they are quick to resent all sorts of petty despotism. The present condition of things on the railroad is due to these bosses. The companies do not know exactly what it is to work on the road, but as a general thing the bosses do. The companies say, "Can't you do this so?" and the bosses, who are generally as obsequious to their employers as they are tyrannical to those over whom they have supervision, say "Yes." They have not the backbone to explain the impossibility of the thing or to show that workingmen need rest and sleep. Trainmen need more sleep than any other class, because of the nature of their calling.

Indignant Steamship Agents—The New Regulations of the Trunk Lines to Be Resisted.

The recent action of the Eastern trunk lines regulating steamship agents and reducing the commission on emigrant business to 5 per cent has caused a storm of indignation among the steamship agents all over the country. A meeting is proposed at which uniform action is to be taken for resisting the new regulations of the railroads. The *National Steamship and Railway Gazette* handles the trunk lines and Commissioner Fink without gloves, and in a series of articles and communications the direst vengeance of an outraged public is predicted. In one of these articles the *Gazette* says:

"The Trunk Line Pool Commissioner has issued another mandate, and before which all General Agents of steamship lines are expected to bow their heads in humble submission and obey in meekness.

"All agents must report all prepaid railroad orders heretofore issued, and pay the amount due thereon on or before Jan. 10, and report and make remittances weekly thereafter under penalty of disqualification.

"Mr. Autocrat, put it correctly if you please—all General Agents are expected, at their own personal expense, to send out notices to all subagencies that on and after Jan. 1 a commission of only 5 per cent or not exceeding $1 will be paid for any prepaid order; and forward to each of these agents a copy of the new trunk-line tariff, be responsible for agent's deficiencies, pay all expenses of postage, stationery, printing, and labor connected with the handling of the railroad orders out of their own pockets, simply for the privilege of being an underling of Mr. Autocrat, who is elevated upon a throne erected by the trunk lines, from which he issues his orders like a monarch.

"What is this but a tyrannical use of a money power and monopoly. A centralization of wealth for the purpose of crushing the weaker competitor. Will the great Commonwealth of New York permit this pernicious system? this centralization of forces? the discrimination against the poor of our own country, who are compelled by this pool to pay second-class rates for third-class accommodation, while the foreigner who just arrives pays one-third less for the same accommodations?

"Why should there be a discount of nearly one-third permitted to a foreigner while it is denied the American-born citizen? We most respectfully call the attention of the Senate Committee which is investigating Castle Garden to look into this matter also and bring it to the attention of the Legislature. Will the steamship agents of the West combine and hold their business under such control as to be able to place it where they please, and give the pool a dose of their own medicine?"

Dissatisfied Employes—Business Prospects for Indiana Roads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Wabash pay-car is now two and a half months overdue at this point, and there is considerable indignation felt by the employés of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Division, on which, under the old management, pay-day came as regular as the month rolled round. The indignation may swell into trouble unless the long-delayed car soon puts in an appearance and relieves the distress of the workmen, which in some instances is quite acute.

Freight men report business improving, and good prospects for a heavy movement of grain the remainder of this month. Cold weather and better prices are the stimulus. The through lines are now doing a good business, but could do more with their equipment and facilities. The principal shipments East are still to New England and interior points, with some increase in export trade, which has been remarkably light so far. For January the west-bound tonnage is light, but not more so than usual at this season of the year. Agents expect an improvement within a short time. North-and-south traffic is light. Local business is fair for January. Live stock forms an important feature of this branch of business on several of the lines. Last week there were 19,214 cars moved through the city, an increase of 297 over the previous week. Of these 16,366 were loaded.

A Simple Refrigerator.

The Michigan Car Company has recently completed a refrigerator-car on an entirely new principle for the use of the Great Eastern Freight Line, which runs over the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Grand Trunk, and the Chicago & Grand Trunk with its Western connections. The car is built in a substantial manner, and placed on the most improved kind of trucks, and is arranged to be used for both winter and summer shipments of farm produce liable to injury by cold or heat. The car is built with an outer shell surrounding a second and inner compartment. Both these shells are built perfectly airtight, forming a vacuum or dead-air space. The inner shell has a matched lining, which gives the interior of the car a finished appearance, and acts as a protection to the air-chambers. For summer use there are two openings in the roof, where ice may be placed in apartments provided for the purpose. It is said cars built in this manner are much better for all seasons of the year than the old style, and give entire satisfaction.

Trains in Snowbanks.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad between Galena and Madison have been abandoned since Thursday night on account of snow-drifts north and south of Montfort and between Lancaster and Madison. The passenger-train due here at 9:45 Friday evening is snow-bound at Montfort. It is thought, however, that the road will be opened by tomorrow, and that trains will be running regularly by Tuesday morning. Two engines forced their way through the drifts south of Montfort and reached Galena today.

Evansville & Indianapolis Straight Line.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—After a series of struggles extending over a year the Evansville & Indianapolis Straight Line Railroad has been completed from Washington to Petersburg, Pike County, a distance of fifteen miles. This railroad scheme in the outset was intended to be a competing line with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad into Indianapolis, but it is now generally believed here that the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad control the Straight Line, and only intend to build it from Evansville to Carlisle, Ind., through the Pike County coal fields. There are forty-two miles of this road yet to be built to take it into Evansville. There was an election in Columbia Township, Gibson County, Monday, and the proposition to give the road $7,500 was carried by 197 majority.

The Nickel-Plate Sell-Out.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Recent developments in the Nickel-Plate deal leave no room for doubt that the Vanderbilts own and consequently will control the road. There is considerable uneasiness in the ranks of the Nickel-Plate, and some officers and employés are taking time by the forelock and fixing themselves. It is believed that the officers of the road are open for engagements, and that several are seriously considering offers from roads not yet secured by the Vanderbilts. It is learned from reliable sources that Mr. Henry Monnet, the General Passenger Agent, has three offers. Two are from Mr. Jewett, and the other and the one likely to be accepted is that of General Passenger Agent of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo.

St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Railway managers connected with the building of the new St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad are here today, making a vigorous canvass of this city and county, to aid in the building of the new line. The road is already completed to Eldorado, thirty miles east of this point, and Superintendent Hill says it will be completed to this point by July 1, 1883.

A Proposed Canadian Combination.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—A reported project is on foot to unite the Grand Trunk, North Shore, and Rome & Watertown Railways with the Richelieu & St. Lawrence Navigation Company in a general traffic combination for monopolizing all the land and water trade of the St. Lawrence route.

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THE JERSEY LILY.

Her Experience at the Stock-Yards—Taking Revenge on a Distasteful Reporter—Her Opinions of Her Acting.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mrs. Langtry yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and had a very pleasant little chat with the much criticised beauty. Following her business manager, Mr. Schwab, into her parlor, the reporter found Mrs. Langtry sitting at the table, evidently just having finished her dinner. An introduction followed. A chair was drawn up and offered. "But please don't rock in it," said she. "The other day a caller—a sculptor he was—sat in that same chair and rocked incessantly. I had quite a bit of a headache, and it bothered me awfully. I've been nervous ever since at the sight of that American institution—the rocking-chair." Mrs. Langtry was attired in a close-fitting short dress of some brown material, with velvet trimmings of slightly darker shade. As she turned in her chair to confront the reporter a pair of very pretty feet, not particularly small but of elegant shape was disclosed incased in dark silk stockings and delicate slippers with gold embroidery on the toes. After some little conversation on general subjects—Chicago, which had greatly excited her admiration; the weather, which she had found rather trying; and the handsome and convenient theatres of Chicago—Mrs. Langtry was asked as to her treatment by the Chicago press.

"O, I'm very well satisfied with the results of my trip," she replied. "I have played to good houses and made lots of money, and that's what I came for. I didn't come to go into society. As regards my treatment at the hands of the press I am very well satisfied on the whole. The criticisms have been a little hard at times, but thorough, and on the whole, rather kind than otherwise.

I DON'T WANT MILD CRITICISMS,

and I've had very few of them. I'm new to the stage, and of course I ought to be criticised, and I must say many of them have been very just, pointing out places where I know I am weak. There is one thing, though, that I can't understand—how the papers can be so inconsistent. For instance, here is a thorough, impartial criticism of my performance, an editorial, perhaps, kindly enough in tone, and in the corner an interview, disgusting, false, and vile in insinuation, or some story, or copy of a letter or telegram that I never sent. I never write letters or telegrams of that sort. Now in England we have papers which deal in such stuff, gutter-papers, but anything of that kind does not find its way into the strong papers. It would break the strongest paper. I have never seen the reporters since the day of my arrival to be interviewed; but many of them have been bothering me—dirty work it was too—and I think some of them were fitted for the work. Mr. Schawb, just look under the sofa and see if that little man who has been lying under sofas and in wait for messengers with letters and telegrams, is under there." Mr. Schwab laughingly made the desired examination, the Jersey Lily laughing heartily the while. "This little man on a morning sheet," continued she, "has been very ungentlemanly both in word and action. The other day I went to Armour's packing-house, and—oh, it was a horrible sight—the only way I could endure it I just named one of the hogs after that little man and saw him swung up on the chain, and stuck, and put into the hot water, and scraped and cut and made into sausages before I got through with him. Then another time I had a call from a

NICE LITTLE WOMAN REPORTER.

I was glad to see her and had a real nice little chat with her, and the next day her paper had a perfectly terrible interview—it was positively obscene. Then the little woman came around the same day and I told her she was a beastly, disloyal woman, and I never wanted to see her again, and to leave my house, and she said she was sorry, it was not her fault her interview wasn't published, and she was not to blame."

At this juncture the reporter remarked that there was no reason why a reporter should not be a gentleman, and he thought most of them were.

"Oh, I think so too. 'Live and learn,' you see." The reporter bowed his acknowledgments, and Mr. Schwab remarked: "Well, this man, who was particularly offensive, acknowledged to me afterwards that it was dirty work, but he couldn't help it; it was the work of the counting-house, and he had to do it."

"I met one of your reporters on THE TRIBUNE," said Mrs. Langtry, "and he was very gentlemanly indeed; but I was in a dreadful hurry, and I am afraid I wasn't very nice to him. But I don't like to read such things," continued she; "it don't matter so much that it is about myself; I'd rather read them about myself than about a friend—for I know myself; but it shocks me. I'm not afraid—I'm not afraid of the whole American press, because I know the truth, and I don't care. Here I am in this country without my husband, surrounded by my sister, my manager, and my maids, and it is preposterous." When Mrs. Langtry spoke of following the porcine animal with its temporary human appellation through the various stages of the operation at the packing-house, she exhibited a mock vindictiveness rather charming than otherwise. When she told how she received the little woman reporter on her second visit, she put on a tragic air of majesty and cold disdain, effectually robbed of its terrors by intentional and rather humorous exaggeration; but when she spoke of the

CURRENT REPORTS AND FALSE INSINUATIONS,

her fair face was made fairer by a charming blush, the handsome blue eyes were dark with earnestness, and the impression on the reporter was that of a lady very much in earnest and telling the truth concerning a disagreeable subject.

Changing the subject, the reporter asked: "Mrs. Langtry, may I ask what is your favorit rôle—the one in which you judge you appear to the best advantage?"

"Oh, I don't know. I think perhaps the character of Hester Grazebrook is best suited to my capabilities at present; but then I must remember that I have played that more than any of the others. I find Rosalind, in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' the most trying. It is difficult—very difficult—for me. You see, I am so new to the stage; I've so much work and experience before me yet."

"Is there any truth in the report that there are jealousies in your company?"

"O not in the least. I have gotten along nicely with everybody; in fact, we are quite a happy family."

"Where are you going next?"

"I leave for St. Louis tonight. I shall have quite a pleasant week there, shall I not?"

The reporter expressed his wish that her expectations would be fully realized, and rose to take his leave. Mrs. Langtry rose and extending her hand said she was pleased to have seen the reporter and trusted that she should see him again should she revisit Chicago. Just as he had made his final bow and was about to pass through the door he was suddenly recalled by the remark, "And, by the way, if ever you hear that the little man whom we didn't find under the sofa—this time—is sick and not likely to recover, telegraph me wherever I am, and I'll gladly pay for it."

Mr. Schwab, her business manager, said on the way down the stairs that they had been very successful, the total receipts for the two weeks footing up to a little over $29,000.

A REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

Saturday night Mrs. Langtry, a lady who has been appearing at Haverly's Theatre during the last two weeks with a company of actors and actresses, gave her farewell performance, appearing in a play called "As You Like It," written by a Mr. William Shakspeare. Mrs. Langtry assumed the rôle of Rosalind, and the audience that bade her farewell was a large one, especially in the upper tiers. This was strange, as during her engagement the galleries had not been very thickly populated, but there was a "Langtry excursion" in town from Lafayette, Ind., and the excursionists had taken in the Langtry matinée. After the matinée they visited the Dime Museum, and several drinking places, as they had "come up to see the elephant, b' gosh," and when they struck Haverly's in the evening they had just enough funds left to take in the gallery. The theatre was warm, so they divested themselves of their coats and prepared to see the Jersey Lily in their shirtsleeves.

Before the rise of the curtain it was quite evident that the gallery people had come to "guy" all they saw, as they started in on George Bowron, the leader of the orchestra, and made audible comments upon his bald head as it loomed up among the footlights. Then they propounded the old question as to why it was the man with the bass-viol in the orchestra always had a head devoid of hair, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

The first two acts of the play called for no especial remarks from the gallery gods, but when Mrs. Langtry appeared in "doublet and hose" and asked what she would do with them when Orlando appeared, one of the gods emitted an audible groan, and this was the signal for the "guying" to begin. None were spared, and every personage who appeared on the stage was commented upon—generally unfavorably. The gods pelted candy upon the stage, and a large piece of taffy adhered to the head of the bass drum. The unfortunate gentleman who attempted to sing the solo was howled at, and the lower part of the house appeared to catch the infection and join in with the gods.

Charles, the wrestler, was dubbed "Muldoon," and every god constituted himself a referee in the wrestling bout. The actors were all at sea and cut their lines without stint, while the star was very much embarrassed at the gallery gods constantly calling out for some personage named "Freddie." In the last act she ordered the curtain rung down before she recited the epilog, evidently fearing that her bluff about kissing those who had beards that pleased her would be called. Taken altogether the Lily received a farewell in Chicago that will not likely permit her to forget this city in many a day.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Three Ruffians Beat and Shoot an Inoffensive Citizen.

A brutal, cowardly, and entirely mysterious assault was made upon F. B. Willey, proprietor of the "Little Sherman" oyster-house, No. 155 East Lake street, as he was leaving his apartments on South Water street early yesterday morning. Mr. Willey rooms at No. 178 South Water street, corner of La Salle, and usually arises and goes to his restaurant at about 6 o'clock. Yesterday morning he arose as usual, and, after dressing, extinguished the lamp in the room and stepped out into the hall, which at that hour in the morning was almost as dark as at midnight, the lamp which is used to illuminate the hall having been put out or burned out. As he closed the door behind him he was suddenly set upon by three men, and a desperate fight began. They fought up and down the hall, and twice one of the assailants tried to finish Mr. Willey by shooting at him, both times holding the revolver so close to him that the powder burned his clothing. He was beaten over the head with some instrument that cut his scalp badly in half a dozen places, and finally, too weak to make further resistance he sank to the floor almost unconscious, when the cowardly trio ran away without making any attempt at robbery. The row actually created a good deal of excitement among the few people rooming in that vicinity, and as soon as Willey was found and his condition discovered he was taken into his room and Dr. Tabor called to look after him. It was found that he had experienced a very close call, one bullet having passed through his pocketbook in his pants-pocket and buried itself in his left groin, while the second ball had simply passed through the clothing, just grazing the skin on the right side above the hip. It is a wonder, when it is considered how close the weapon was placed to him when it was fired, that he was not instantly killed, and his escape is little short of miraculous. In addition to the bullet wounds, he has a number of bad cuts in his head, and is bruised and scratched all over his body. In spite of these wounds the Doctor inclines to the belief that Mr. Willey will recover. The Harrison street police were notified of the affair about half an hour after it occurred, and the patrol wagon was sent flying down there, but of course there was no sign of the sluggers. The case is one that bothered the detectives at headquarters all day, and will undoubtedly bother them for some days to come. The only explanation that has been suggested thus far is that the men who assaulted Mr. Willey were discharged employés who held a grudge against him and took this method of squaring matters. Owing to the darkness of the hall there was no chance for Mr. Willey to recognize the men who were assaulting him, and he does not hope to identify them.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Important Murder Trial in Texas—Other News of the Last Forty-eight Hours.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—After exhausting venires of nearly 400 jurors in the Ben Thompson case a jury has been at last impaneled. Ben Thompson was then arraigned, a plea of not guilty entered, and the case adjourned till Monday. Ben Thompson, who was City Marshal of Austin, Tex., shot and killed Jack Harris, keeper of a vaudeville show and gambling-house, in July last. The gamblers are prosecuting, and eight of the best attorneys are engaged on either side. The trial is exciting the interest of the whole State, and is one of the most important trials in Texas for years. Two opposit factions exist. Public feeling is strong, and it is hoped that it will stop Texas shooting. Thompson has made three habeas-corpus petitions, but was refused bail on each occasion.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—To the surprise of everybody, the jury in the Wallin murder trial today returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation of the condemned to the mercy of the court. From the fact that the murder, from the circumstances surrounding it, was a cold-blooded affair; that there was no direct testimony connecting the prisoner with the crime, but strong circumstantial evidence pointing to him as the guilty party, everybody looked for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, or an acquittal. The counsel of the prisoner declare their intention of taking the case to the Supreme Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.—United States Inspectors Speese and Coates arrested Daniel J. O'Leary, a letter-carrier of the Pittsburg post-office, tonight for robbing the mails. O'Leary has been in the postal service for years, and during that time it is alleged that he has stolen many thousand dollars. The accused was held for hearing next Wednesday.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 13.—News has been received by steamer from Pikeville, Ky., that James Maynard, while drunk and boisterous on the street, resisted an attempt of Deputy-Sheriff Ratliff and Town-Marshal Hamilton to arrest him. During the struggle a shot was fired, which killed Maynard. Ratliff was arrested.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—Shaw, the Cashier of the suspended City Bank, was held in $10,000 bail, charged with perjury in swearing to false statements as to the bank's condition.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A row this afternoon in Newburg resulted in the fatal shooting of a man named Thomas Grimes. The parties to it were Polanders, who inhabit the vicinity largely, working in the adjacent rolling-mills, and two young men named Thomas Grimes and Frank Graham, also Cleveland rolling-mill workers. The Polish party were holding a christening carnival in the house of Mike Schendel, on Lockard street. Grimes and Graham seem to have gone into the place, as they claim, by invitation of the party. Some of the women inside objected to their presence, and they were hustled out. While on the sidewalk and amid a running fire back and forth of unsavory conversation, an unknown Polander rushed to the door and discharged a revolver, the ball entering Grimes' abdomen, inflicting, without much doubt, a fatal wound. He is not expected to live more than a few hours. He is slowly bleeding to death. The man who fired the shot ran away and has not been arrested. His compatriots profess ignorance of his name. Several people saw the man, and he will likely be arrested to night. Mike Schendel is under arrest, but refuses also to tell the shooter's name. Thomas Grimes, the dying man, is 18 years of age, unmarried, a resident of Newburg, and a workman in the bloom-mill of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company.

THE PALMER HOUSE.

Absolutely Fireproof and Impossible that a Fire Could Gain Any Headway in the Building.

The *Saturday Evening Herald's* timely notice of Jan. 13, 1883, on this subject we quote as follows:

"A SAFE HOTEL."

"Since the terrible hotel fire at Milwaukee, in which more than sixty persons are supposed to have lost their lives in a heart-rending manner, there is a disposition to inquire into the status of prominent hotels with much greater care than formerly, and it is quite certain that individuals will hereafter be likely to take the question of safety into consideration when selecting their hotels. It has been the boast of the Palmer House that it is absolutely fireproof, and a casual examination would seem to corroborate that claim in a most emphatic manner. Built of stone and iron in the most substantial manner, with brick partition walls, fireproof ceilings, and vault doors separating its various grand divisions, the Palmer House resembles a huge and permanent fireproof vault, which is absolutely impervious to the fiery element. But in order to make assurance doubly sure and guard against what seems to be an impossibility, the proprietors have devised a general system of fire protection which seems to be absolutely perfect. Notices are posted conspicuously directing the guests how to find a means of exit. Four stairways descend from the upper floor to the ground, and on the Wabash avenue front chains are suspended in such a manner as to form a means of rescue. Then there are Babcock extinguishers, stand pipes, hose, and buckets constantly filled with water on every floor. Until midnight three watchmen patrol the building, and from that hour until morning six watchmen are on duty, and are obliged to communicate with the office by means of an electric clock every ten minutes. If there is a fireproof and thoroughly protected hotel in the world the Palmer House is that hotel."

FORESTRY.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 13.—The Ohio State Forestry Association adopted a constitution here this afternoon, and organized by electing the following officers: Honorary President, John A. Warder; Acting President, Judge Warren Higley; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Durbin Ward, the Hon. Charles Reemlin, Mr. Horace Wilson, of Columbus, O.; Secretary, A. Leue; Treasurer, J. H. McMakin. Meetings are to be held quarterly.

LAKE VIEW.

A meeting of the Citizens' Association was held at Cook's Hall Saturday evening, Mr. A. S. Maltman in the chair. The question of organizing a fire department and the purchase of fire apparatus came up for discussion. A report recently adopted by the Lake Shore Club was read, and the sentiments therein expressed were indorsed by the association and a committee appointed to coöperate with the one from the Lake Shore Club and present the matter to the Town Board and urge upon that body the adoption of the recommendations of the meeting, which were as follows: The purchase of three hose-carts and about 1,000 feet of hose for each; to establish a system of police patrol, with the necessary stations, patrol-wagon, and telephone alarms, to be used for fire purposes also, and the passing of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings for business purposes.

A discussion was had over the advisability of a change of the present town government to a city organization. A number of speakers pointed out the advantages which would be derived from a change. The discussion was abruptly brought to a close on account of a Manitoba wave striking the room, and adjourned without taking any definit action, and subject to the call of the Chairman.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure clears the head, restores hearing, taste, and smell, moistens the glands, and removes polypus. Absolute cure for all catarrhal symptoms. $1, of all druggists.

All works on Homeopathy ever published in English and German are kept in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

"Conqueror of All Life's Woes."

MRS. A. W. HOWLAND, of Providence, R. I., says:

"Deeming it my duty to suffering humanity to inform all who may be afflicted as I have been, of the safe and sure Remedy which, by the blessing of a kind Providence, has restored me to health, with deep gratitude I wish to acknowledge the great benefits that I have received from the use of the most valuable medicine that I have ever seen. During the past three years I have been afflicted with Kidney Disease, accompanied by the severe aches, intense pains, weakness, and prostration attending this dreadful disease. I tried many kinds of medicines, including physicians' prescriptions, without obtaining permanent relief.

"A few weeks ago a friend persuaded me to try Hunt's Remedy; and, after using only half a bottle, I was relieved of the severe pains in my back, and continued the use of the Remedy until I am well again; and I now can take long walks without being tired, and I have an excellent appetite, sleep well, and am rid of all those aches and pains from which I suffered so long. I most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy as a safe and reliable cure for Kidney Disease, and it is the only medicine I have ever found that does exactly what it is advertised to do.

"'Praise the bridge that carries you over safely,' and that to many an ailing one has been Hunt's Remedy, a bridge which has taken them from what seemed fatal sickness to blooming health.

"We are all strong enough to endure the misfortunes of others. But, if their misfortune is sickness, it costs nothing to tell them of the great medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.

[illegible]

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PAPILLON
SKIN CURE.
CURES
Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Burns, Cuts or Bruises, Itching, Pimples, Hives, Piles, Carbuncles, and all Diseases of the Skin.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., [illegible] CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN
UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS
By new method of Stringing and other improvements.
MOST RICH, MELLOW, PURE, SINGING, MUSICAL TONES.
[illegible]
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
149 Wabash-av.

Samuel Kirk & Son
Silversmiths
172 W. Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md.
Established 1817.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Urges the Necessity of Faithfulness Unto Death.

Evolution Not Inconsistent with a Blessed Hope—Dr. Thomas' Sermon.

The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard on the Lessons of the Milwaukee Horror.

Bishop Fallows Calls Attention to the Fire and Death Traps in the City.

Sermons by the Revs. C. F. Clapp and L. P. Mercer.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

Faithful unto Death.

The following sermon was preached at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning from the text:

> Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—*Rev. ii., 10.*

One obstacle in the way of human success lies in the fact that man has so many capabilities that it is difficult to develop them equally from his childhood, and equally difficult to keep them all in active existence in and through mature years. The brute creation enjoys two advantages, not the one only of being guided unerringly by instinct, but that of possessing a nature not subject to many laws. Man has so many powers that he is exposed to a hundred forms of failure, and like a magician dancing among knives which he is throwing around with his own hands, must be upon the alert lest some form or second of danger be overlooked. The more complex the machine the more difficult is its motion; the more easily is it thrown out of repair. As the richness of a soil is often its injury, causing it to send up more weeds and grasses and grains than can thrive well in one place, or to grow a stalk so tall that it breaks too easily under the summer shower, so man's mind suffers from its marvelous collection of desires and powers, and sinks under an overload of activities. Thus a perfect man or woman is impossible. As in the history of the body under the artificial laws of society and the inexplicable freaks of nature no one reaches perfect beauty, but must be told at last of some defect of some feature, or of size, or voice, or walk, or gesture, so in the history of the mind the record of defects fills a large chapter, and we say he is wise but not bright, or bright but not deep, or good-natured but penurious, or honest but cold, or learned but selfish. Thus virtues come and go, and the heavens of the soul are as variable as an April sky.

If we had permission to demand from the Creator some form of merit which the civilized states have not yet fully acquired or even measured, but of which the need is most pressing, should we not all say, let it be faithfulness? Is not that a virtue which our times greatly need? Let us not dispute with Paul when he says, "The greatest of all is charity"; but let us confess that charity must indeed be a rare form of excellence if it can surpass the heart dreamed of by St. John as having been faithful unto death. Let us turn away from Paul's picture of charity to look upon John's statue of faithfulness. It was a defect of Greek sculpture that its marbles stood chiefly for physical perfection, and not for the highest forms of mental finish. The Venus, the Apollo at least, were expected to recall all the physical loveliness of mankind; it is an excellence of modern art that it aims to picture ideal truths as well as ideal forms; and were it to carve or paint an image of Fidelity, and were it to do justice to the subject, we should see a work of amazing beauty. When we cause to pass before us the attractive qualities of our age, we see a procession long and noble as some of those pictured upon old wall or frieze of Roman temple. Beauty, conversation, learning, taste, music, festivity, worship, science, and poetry are in the great collection, but are we wrong in the conclusion that there is one form of human greatness that is not seen often enough in our groups of great ideals—that form is the being over which you could write the words: "Faithful unto death." When written, such a phrase will be found over the tomb of some mother or child; but the civilization of the world will never be worthy of laudation until those words are engraved upon all the many forms of the human heart.

Evidently the original import of faith when it was denominated the way of salvation and the doctrine of a "standing or falling church" was an unchanging devotion to the new master. The new religion asked for new minds and new hearts, and inasmuch as persecution was sure to follow an espousal of a new chieftain, those only were demanded who could see a great result and keep their faces steadfastly set upon it through storm and calm. Faith was not an intellectual discrimination of doctrines, but it was the constancy of a soul amid great trials. As Christ himself defined it, it was a willingness to stand by the welfare of man and the higher right, even though wife, or child, or father, or mother should follow some other path. Such a definition of faith will explain the glory, almost the charm, of martyrdom in the first centuries—the true dignity of an early Christian reposing not in what he belived in detail but in his heroism over the main issue—the central figure. Faithful over a few things they would be rulers over many things in the golden period to come. The fact of martyrdom is thus to be explained by the glory of a consistent devotion.

The human race has always laughed at or been angry at all fickleness of mind, and has generally charged it upon woman, because man, being the maker of literature and being the ruling power, has always possessed too much vanity to see the frailties of himself, and early learned to ascribe inconstancy to woman. Virgil learned it from the old world back of him, and thus shows us that man having written his own history has made himself to be a personage of conspicuous goodness in this one direction. In our day the facts are of more value than the feelings of men, and probably indicate that in the possession of fidelity woman will be found rich when her husband or brother is a beggar. Be this as it may, the world has always heaped upon fickleness its anger, and laughter, and ridicule. The poets have compared a changing heart to the chameleon hues, the thinkers have despised it as a poor philosophy, the jesters have hailed it with laughter.

Our world is so formed that it asks for persistence. Society is based upon the constancy of nature's laws. What the snow or rain or sun or soil did last year it will do next year. Wood will float in water, and iron will be as strong in the next century as it was in the last. We know that the sandal-wood will act as sweetly for the next age as it acts for the woman of our day, and that the rose will decorate a bosom tomorrow as richly as it decorated the bosom when Cornelia was a Roman girl happy in the home of Scipio. Looking into the future you know what the fields and hills will be in next May and June, and in that certainty of sunshine and foliage the imagination can find rest. Thus all nature conspiring in its numberless details to one result has fashioned for us the words that our God is "from everlasting to everlasting," and with "Him is no variableness or shadow of turning." These words of honor which nature proclaims over its Creator it is anxious to find in the soul of the greatest creation—man. Out of nature and God has grown the first fame of constancy; out of the actual history of man has come an equal amount of honor.

History has crowned perseverance as one of the virtues. Men of undeviating purpose have lived to develop the good of their character, or brain, or of their invention, and have thus hammered out the maxim that there is no excellence without labor, and that perseverance will conquer all things. Soldiers are estimated by their staying qualities. Tributes of praise have thus come in from many fields of experiment until we now see before us a grace called faithfulness, one of the most attractive of all in the mind's dream. Whether seen in the Antigone of the Greeks—that ideal sister who would not desert even the dead body of her brother, or in the Penelope who trusted for twenty years in the returning ships of her husband, or in the disciples around Christ who died at last, here or there, in obedience to their attachment, or in the long line of martyrs whose blood is sprinkled all over the leaves of history, this fidelity stands forth in unmeasured excellence. So grand is this virtue that it now seems that could it come into our world today civilization would seem complete.

Such scenes as the dishonest officer of Tennessee stealing a half million with one hand while he is gesticulating the eloquence of honesty with the other are so common as to cause only the wonder of an hour. A State deeply injured by old political errors at last comes forth penitential but heroic and hopeful; and attempts to found public education and public industry, and to mark out paths of honor for all, black and white; and calling to her aid one of her most popular and trusted sons, she had the pitiable unhappiness to see him skulk away by night—a bandit—a thief instead of a son and citizen. The Nation is full of these human beings who have no conception of the beauty of faithfulness. The thought that nature is holding a crown over each faithful one has never entered their souls. Even into the mind and heart of the unfortunate Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, there never could have been any adequate sense of the value of fidelity. He was kind-hearted to an extreme degree, and he was fond of the success of his creed. Meanwhile the poor Catholics were trusting to this Archbishop four millions of dollars they were never to see again. He did not even keep books. He had not trained himself to fidelity, but had left himself to become the greatest modern emblem of business recklessness. Others have surpassed him in dishonesty of purpose, but he stands without a peer in the large crowd of the reckless. Fidelity to a day-book and ledger would have been of more value to Archbishop Purcell than all the incense around his altar and all the processions of his chanting priests.

Nature has so made her worlds, our world at least, that when in any of her works you omit the word "faithful" you have done or suffered an injury. The poor victims of loss in Cincinnati send up a faint cry compared with those shrieks of anguish which filled the cold winter air a few days since, a few miles away. Those men and those hard-toiling girls springing from windows a hundred feet from the solid ground, leaping out with a furnace behind them and an abyss in front of them, screamed and fell at the command of unfaithfulness. Builders, and owners, and managers all were reckless guardians of human life and each life was lost by their indirect command. The heroes who once fell in an awful carnage enjoyed in dying this thought: "We lie here at the command of our country"; but over the dead of last Wednesday the painful epitaph must be written:

> We were tortured to death by faithlessness.

Watchmen pacing each floor in the night; watchmen relieved at short intervals would have robbed the original architect and builders of their power to maim and kill. But faithfulness to duty was not a part of those who built or who managed the machine of death. Mortar and brick and wood enter in all these large structures, but faithfulness is not thought a part of building material. It is too expensive for common use. The calamity of our sister city may be our calamity tomorrow; for it is all a question of an overturned lamp, or of a mouse and a match. Man does not govern his world—he only lives in it; and he does not always live long, and often his death is terrible. He builds windows to admit light and air, but they are often made use of by convulsed persons who clasp the sills and scream for mercy to the crowd below; he builds stairway and an elevator with which to climb to his bed at night, but he does not always come down by his convenient instruments. If the match, or the pile of oiled rags, or a fluttering curtain say so, the inmates hurl themselves from the upper windows and are mangled until no affection can see the features of loved ones. Thus the King of Kings, the Legislator of the universe, punishes all contempt for truth and constancy, and comes to all the thinkers, and all the patriots, and all the men holding offices of trust, to all the builders of houses, and says: "Be ye all faithful and the reward is near your foreheads."

There seems no place in all the wide expanse of society where one can pause and say: Here have we found faithfulness in its full bloom. In the relation of mother to child it is more universal and deeper than in any other path of human life. Here the poets come to find an affection full of faithfulness:

> Ah, blest are they for whom 'mid all their pains
> That faithful and unaltered love remains,
> Life wrecked around them, hunted from their rest,
> And by all else forsaken or distressed.

When his mother's portrait was shown him Cowper said:

> Oh, that those lips had language! Life has passed
> With me but roughly since I saw thee last.
> Those lips are thine; thine own sweet smile I see—
> The same that oft in childhood solaced me.

Up to this phenomenon of soul religion comes when it desires to illustrate the love of God; and hither come the moralists when they wish to prove that duty may be without admixture of self-interest. In modern times this one word—mother—is most fully unveiling itself, because it is only a mind strong in learning and sensitive by culture that can measure such a hight or such a depth of devotion.

What a garden of Eden should we have should this faithfulness unto death spring up in the marriage relation as it has sprung up between mother and child! But here the recklessness of the human race reappears, and this matrimonial fabric is built for a day and is not founded upon rock like the mountains or the pyramids. Enough instances of infinit faithfulness exist to cast light upon the divine meaning of this great friendship, but not enough instances to secure for the homes of earth the most perfect happiness. The enemies of this tie are as numerous as the enemies of the wheat-field or the vineyard. It was once thought that nothing was so valuable to the multitude as their bread and wine. In holy and profane books these two products stood for a strong body and a happy heart. The vineyard and the harvest field thus were used to express the goodness of land and of climate, and of government, and of God's providence. Here where most hopes were centered most foes appeared, and above all that grows the harvest field and the vineyard are most easily blighted. Rust, damp, insect, mildew, frost, and nameless unseen enemies seem always hovering around the borders of these blessed fields. The more valuable a house the more do the bandits and plunderers look toward it by day and night. Thus the marriage relation, perhaps the chief basis of society, is attacked by the most bandits from the woods or the desert. Compared with this sentiment a mother's love enjoys peace. It can bloom in a rich soil under a serene sky. As against nuptial perfection the depravity of the heart musters all its motley troops. The selfishness that will not admit of an equal partnership, the selfishness that permits the wife to be a slave that the master may be free, the egotism which persuades the husband that he has outgrown the wife or the wife that she has passed up above her husband, the degraded feelings which wonder if youth and beauty have not departed and which cannot measure the value of a soul, the innate fickleness of mere passion which must have new toys each day, are specimens of the wild Arabs which come swooping down upon the rich train before it has moved many days' march from the orange-blossoms and the loving benedictions of friends. There is no peculiar reason to be found in the times for the frequent failure of marriage-bells to ring in great happiness. Indeed the growing intelligence so confessed should now be making not only improved houses, but improved inmates in houses, and should be making domestic love as fine and beautiful as the furniture and fixtures which are around it or as the floor or carpets under foot. The truth is, that total depravity has always loved to display itself in this relation of heart to heart, and in our era, as in all before, it labors incessantly to make a hell of a paradise.

To us, thus pondering amid the human hearts and faces, happy or sad, which fill the houses or throng our streets, there comes the feeling that "faithfulness" is a new divinity, whose coming a half-divine race tearfully awaits. The young man entering a profession, the lawyer on the morning of a possible career, the young clergyman writing his first sermon, the officer assuming his place of responsibility, the patriot espousing the cause of his native land, the mother looking into the blue eyes of her infant, the husband taking the hand of his bride, the Christian looking at the cross, should all alike bow in the great temple of nature, and hear the law of success read to them in voices loud or soft, awful or sweet: "Be thou faithful unto death."

In the great blue there are planets and stars which are said to have passed through their great million-year life, and by slow decline to have parted with their last form of organized existence, and to be unable any longer to show a colored insect in a ray of light, or even a spray of moss upon a rock. Our moon is thus counted as a desolation wrought in the old eternity; but so are there in the same depths of space other worlds, where the forms of life are just beginning to appear, and where the morning of a sublime day is just dawning, with its first dews, and first flowers, and first song of birds. This faithfulness unto death is not a burned-up star whose glory has long since faded; but it is rather a new world yet to wheel around in a grand orbit and be the home of a noble race. The human family is not standing in the evening but in the morning of its intellectual and moral destiny.

The "Lost Chord" of the poet and musician is an idea richly ornamented with pathos and sublimity—a piece of soul lace-work:

> He struck one chord of music
> Like the sound of a great amen.
> It flooded the crimson twilight
> Like the close of an angel's psalm;

but the heavenly note trembled away into silence, and he vainly ran over the organ-keys to find once more the strange tone divine. It would not come back, and he could hope for it only in times beyond the tomb. But this "faithfulness unto death" is not a chord lost from earth, but a strain struggling to enter in. It will sound at times in the inner recesses of all your spirits with its "touch of infinit calm": and if our ear is too heavy to catch its great amen, it will not sink into silence, but it will await the coming of nobler men and nobler women: for God's will is yet to be done on earth as it is done in Heaven, and faithfulness shall be crowned on both sides of the grave.

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

Blessed Hope.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas' discourse at the People's Church yesterday morning was "Blessed Hope." He took for his text:

> Looking for the blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus Christ.—*Titus, ii., 13.*

The word hope expresses something more than a wish or a desire, and something less than belief or faith. We often wish for things when we have not the least expectation of having them, and we may desire wealth or position when we know they are impossible. But hope is desire and expectation combined, or desire with some ground or reason for expecting that the desire will be realized. Hope is thus more than desire, but it is less than a positive belief; it is expectation, and not certainty. Hope is the extending or reaching out of the mind and the heart after some future good, with the expectation that it will somehow be attained; and yet it has to travel on without the assurance of positive knowledge.

As thus defined, hope is the word that most accurately describes the state of the public mind in reference to the general subject of religion. There is less positive assertion, less dogmatising than there once was, and yet there is less despair, less dark overshadowing and sinking down; and there is more expectancy, more uprising and pressing forward after the unattained. And I am not at all prepared to say that the decline of the dogmatic, the bold assertive form of faith is any real loss to the religious world. It is an evidence of modesty, an evidence of a larger appreciation of the magnitude of the questions with which we have to deal. It is a confession of how little we really know; an admission at last that many of the things over which the past has debated and fought are speculative rather than essential; that they lie in the field of philosophy rather than the domain of religion. Were the decadence of dogmatic beliefs followed by a relapse, or even a decline of hope, there would be cause for alarm; but instead of this the seeming uncertainty that has come to possess the minds of men is making possible a larger hope, and out of this will arise a larger faith.

I have said that hope is a desire, a reaching forward in expectation of some future good. But this is possible only because there is something in the heart that gives rise to these longings for the better; and something that is as a foundation upon which this expectancy can rest. We have before us, then, these two points to be considered: man's desire for the good, and the grounds of expectation.

If we should ask the question, why it is that we desire the good rather than the evil, the only answer would seem to be that we are formed or made after the pattern of the good; that is, we are made in the "image of God"; in our inner nature we are like God. This being so, there is something within us that pronounces in favor of the right; that says truth is right, and justice is right, and love and purity are right. It is true there are within us other or lower desires that seem to contradict this higher claim; but this also is true, that the baser desires exist under protest of our higher nature; and if they rule us they rule under the protest of both judgment and conscience. Men are led away under the pleadings of appetite and passion, but their better feelings say it is not right; and their judgment says, it is not best. It is only when men are very far fallen, if ever, indeed, that they can delight in wrong because it is wrong, or find glory in their shame. We do not in our calm hours inwardly approve our own bad acts; we do not find pleasure in dwelling upon them; we do not expect the esteem of our fellow-men upon any such grounds. It is a most significant fact that both the judgment and the conscience of the world uphold and glorify the right, and that wrong is always in disrepute, and in its more flagrant forms is held in universal detestation. And this one fact of the presence of the principle of the good in man, and the struggle of this principle for the supremacy, is in itself a ground of hope. It tells of a plan and a purpose of God in our creation; and it is a great prophecy of what is yet to be.

Finding in ourselves the principle of goodness, God-likeness, we might expect to find in society, and in the constitution of things, and in the dealings of God with the race, something corresponding to this inner life and looking to its development and ultimate perfection. And this expectation is not disappointed, for the whole structure of society is upon a plan looking to this end. If we study society as an evolution we must say that its present forms and tendencies are the natural outworking of inner forces. If we study it as the result of human experience and effort, we must say that man has found the good to be the best, and has planned for its development and conservation. If we study society as unfolding along a line marked out by the Almighty and ministered to by his agencies we reach the same result, and must say that it is so shaped as to favor the good and to repress the evil. So it matters not what theory we may bring to the study and solution of the life of man, we reach the same result in fact. Society is projected upon a plan that is promotive of the right and not the wrong. The planting of the rice in the relation of the family looks to this end; all legislation points in the same direction—all laws have in view the encouragement and the protection of industry and personal rights and the repression of wrong.

And when we study the constitution of things we reach the same striking facts and conclusions. Whether we should it best or right or not, still the nature of things is such that no great progress is possible to man or to society except along certain lines. Suppose we should attempt to frame laws to protect and reward murder, and theft, and adultery, and falsehood; suppose we should project society upon the plan that what we call right is wrong, and what we call wrong is right; that is, attempt to reverse the moral order of things—any one can see that such a course would work destruction; that the rights of life and property and all the higher forms of culture and happiness would perish, and that the world would sink to the lowest barbarism. But we do not attempt any such reversal of the moral order, because we know it would be suicidal, and because there is some power that tends to right that holds us and that will not permit such a departure from the order or constitution of Nature.

And now, when in the light of these suggestive facts we study the workings of God as revealed in the Bible, and as seen in history, and as felt in the souls of men, we find that it corresponds precisely, though in a higher degree, with the nature of man, and the structure of society, and the environments of life. All the teachings of the Bible, and all the promises, and the threatenings, and the hopes, and the fears of religion are for one purpose and move in one way. They look to the education of the race in knowledge and virtue; they look to lifting man above the dominance of passion and appetite, and to the enthronement of reason and the moral sense; they look to the renewing and charactering of man in the life and righteousness of God. For this the law was given; for this the ceremonial worship of the Hebrews was established; for this Christ came and taught, and suffered, and died; for this the church with all its ministrations of song, and prayer, and worship exists; for this the Holy Spirit is working and striving with all hearts in all lands.

Now, as the result of these facts of the nature of man, and the nature of things, and outworkings of society, and the purpose and agency of God, we have this result: that the good is an acknowledged and an established fact in the world. It is a part of man's nature; it is in harmony with the moral order; it is intrenched in the forms of society, it is ministered to and fed by the power of God; it is the living experience, the conscious life joy of millions the world over. And all these things go to make the same foundations of hope, or of the desire and the expectancy, the outreachings of our race for the better. And it is only in some such way that reason is justified in forming a faith—for, to believe, man must have something on which to rest his faith; and it is in this way, too, that hope has a something on which to stand and look to the beyond. But, having these great facts upon which to rest, the hopes of our race are not mere empty and unreasonable wishes, but the longings and outreachings that look with confidence to a glorious realization.

We have then reached this point; we find the human family possessing desires for good that have been but partially realized, and standing before the future in an attitude of reasonable expectancy, or of hope, and that this expectancy naturally arises from past experience and present facts; and is justified upon either of the three theories that we have offered as a possible explanation of the desire.

Suppose that we take the lowest ground, and say that the desire in man for the good is simply the result of experience and utility; that finding certain course, of conduct are more conducive to happiness than others, he counts them the best, and hence adopts them. Now, if experience has taught the world this lesson, and succeeded in partially educating the race to habits of industry and economy and honesty, may we not hope that the same experience will not only hold the world to its present attainments, but continue to lead it still higher? If part of the race have learned the utility of morality and the benefits of peace, why not the lesson go on till all have learned the same lesson, and dishonesty, and intemperance, and cruelty, and war be abandoned as not conducive to happiness? If experience has taught us the advantage of the railroad over the old stage-coach, why may not the steam-car lead us to hope for still greater progress? And thus on this ground the expectancy of the world—its reaching forward for some greater good—is not without reason.

Or let us account for the desire in man for the good, and the present advanced condition of the world upon the hypothesis of evolution, and say that there is something in the nature of things; some law or tendency by which the lower forms are successively followed by the higher, and that along this law one form of life has appeared above another, from the radiate and the mollusk on to the vertebrate, and to man who crowns the series. And let us say that primitive man, who was but one step above his parental ape, has in obedience to this law passed out of the uncivilized state and risen to such forms of government, and religion, and science as we find in England, and Germany, and our own country; having said all this, are we not left in a position to look for still more? Does not evolution place the world in an attitude of expectancy? Certainly it does; for who shall set any bounds to the possible results of this upward-moving potency or law? If evolution has evolved from chaos a universe, and from dead matter and formless dust the rose, and the pine, and the bird of plumage and song, and man with reason and conscience, and learning, and law, and religion, where shall we draw a line and say it can do no more? If evolution have lifted up a part of the race, why not lift up all? If evolution has given the world its Homers, and Dantes, and Platos, and Bacons, and Lafayettes, and Gambettas, why not give the world still greater poets, and philosophers, and statesmen? And so, evolution leaves the world in expectancy—bids us watch and wait for the greater good yet to be. And we may go further and say, that if evolution be true—and it is gaining ground every day in the convictions of more thinkers, and I see no reason why we should oppose its progress—if evolution be true, it was always true, and has been at work in all the past; and who can say that if in a few thousand years working on our earth it has made civilization, made science, made governments and religion, made Jesus Christ, that it has not in the long past peopled other stars and suns, and made other and higher orders of beings? Who can say that it has not made a God of moral perfection, and of power over nature to control it as we do, only on a universal scale?

And thus we find that the philosophical and the scientific view of things places man in a position of expectancy; both place the world on an upward plane; both point to what is yet to be. And when we take up the Biblical view of the world and man, we find religion places us in the same attitude of hope. But religion, like philosophy and science, has its own, and in some sense peculiar grounds from which to project the scene of its brighter future. It begins with God—begins with the absolutely perfect and good—and then, taking the race in its infancy and its sin and ignorance, comes in with law, and revelation, and the whole economy of education and salvation. Along this progressive movement appear such great characters as Abraham and Moses and the prophets and Jesus Christ and the apostles. The scheme is cast on a wide scale—it is to "bless all the families of the earth"; it is to rule man at last by an inward law written upon the heart; it is to be a kingdom of inward principles; it is to conquer evil, to banish wars, to bring in universal peace and brotherhood.

And thus religion, looking to its past, to what has been, and to its present status in any age, bids us look upon a vast plan in process of completion, and a great array of forces all working to a great end; and hence religion, Christianity, places the whole world in a position of outreaching, of expectation of what is yet to be.

There are prophecies, could we read them aright, of what is yet to be on this earth. Christianity, in its great purpose, covers all the past time of man on earth; for its principles and preparations were at work long before Christ came; and it looks to all the future of man on earth. The Christian conception is, that in spirit Christ was in the world before the incarnation; and that He is now present in all the affairs of the nations; and that His coming was not limited to 1,850 years ago in Judea; but that there is to be succession; that He is to come again; that the manifestations of God are to be through all the ages. We look back through history, and we think we can see times when Christ came "in power and great glory." Such a coming was at the destruction of Jerusalem; such a coming was at the Reformation; and He came when Columbus came to this New World; and he came when the press was invented, and when steam and telegraphy took their places as working forces; and He came when liberty came to these shores; and He came again when the chains fell from four millions of slaves in this land. Or in other words, the scriptural conception is that God is continuously with the world and with man, and that at times there are special manifestations of His presence and power.

Now, in the light of such a conception as this, the church, the prayerful and illumined hearts have always been hoping. The patriarchs all died in the hope of what was yet to be. Jesus bade His disciples watch, and wait, and pray for His coming. And the Christian world is invoking, and last week was everywhere specially praying that His kingdom should come, that His rule should be over all hearts and all lands. And surely this hope has much upon which to rest.

But Christianity does more. It not only illumines the future of this world with promises of what is yet to be, but it lifts the veil and "brings life and immortality to light." And we might expect as much. Standing in the light of science, and beholding the onward and upward march of things, reason and hope project some possible and wider field for man in some future world. And standing in the light of God's great plan, and in the light of God with man in Christ, and in the presence of Moses and Elias who came back to talk with Jesus on the Mount, and in the presence of the angels who attended Jesus in all His life on earth, the gates stand open, and the eternal world is revealed. We see that all this scene is but preparatory, but introductory to the greater realities beyond.

And hence we look for the "blessed hope and the glorious appearing" of Christ in all truth, and all progress, and all gain of principle, of justice, and truth, and love among men. We look to the earth redeemed and filled with the glory of the Lord. And we look for a blessed future. We hope, when we pass from earth to live on in some fairer land—we hope then to meet all we have known and loved. We hope that there, as here, the Father will wait, and the angels of love and light go to and fro to gather in the lost; and we hope for the blessed day when Christ shall gather all in one, and God make all things new.

O blessed hope! It rocked our cradles in childhood; it spread for our feet flowery paths of youth; it led us on through all the hardships and sufferings of after years; it goes before us now; it illumines the darkness of death and shines as a star on the eternal shore.

THE REV. J. S. KENNARD.

Lessons of the Milwaukee Horror.

The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, preached last evening on the "Lessons of the Milwaukee Horror." His text was:

> And after the fire a still small voice.—*I. Kings, xix., 12.*

Many ways, he said, had the Jehovah of compelling the attention of a community or an individual when heedlessly forgetting Him. We were justified, when God sent the scourging pestilence, or the devastating cyclone, or the red conflagration, in thinking that He meant these as forerunners to awaken our attention, call off our vagrant minds from their ordinary course, and constrain us to listen to His still small voice of instruction, warning, and mercy. We had been through the week startled and horrified by the calamity with a crime at its foundation and bitter wo in its results happening in an neighboring city. It had sent, perhaps, four score human beings into eternity and spread lamentation in hundreds of happy homes—the homes of rich and poor alike. That tragedy was ended. It speaks to us of the recklessness of society regarding human life. The hotel had been known for years as a dangerous place in the event of fire, or any panic. It was not provided with sufficient means of protection, extinguishment, or escape for the imperiled. Many had predicted that sooner or later it would become the burning prison of its inmates. Only the night before insurance was refused on some of the furniture in it on this very ground. To send 200 people to bed, knowing that if one of the ten thousand accidents, not to speak of incendiarism, which might occur should happen that night the loss of life would be certain and fearful, was criminal carelessness, not only on the part of those owning and conducting the hotel, but upon society in that city, whose organized authorities were bound to see that such a peril should be averted by the strong and merciful arm of law. Men were bound together in society under a natural and divine law of mutual protection. And God would not hold that community guiltless which permitted through carelessness or parsimony the most adequate protection to the citizen and the wayfarer from those perils to which they were exposed, so far as faithful laws faithfully executed could do it.

While we had made some progress in protecting human life, how much remained to be done! How carelessly were our laws executed! We were only half awake to the value of life. "Criminal carelessness" was the dismal verdict still written on many a burning tenement-house, or theatre, or horrible railroad collision, or crash of unsafe buildings. Look we at home. Our footwalks in many places in the city. Their treacherous holes, and sudden plunges, and deep chasms seem to a stranger as if they were specially left that way to reap a harvest of broken limbs. Look at the groggeries, whose regular business it is to harbor and educate criminals, madden their brain with poisonous liquors, and send them into the streets and into homes ripe for deeds of cruelty and death! Look at our shamefully defective police force, with many good and true men doubtless upon it, but so feeble in numbers and so poorly handled by subordinate officers as to leave our streets the scenes of nightly danger, and robbery, and death. Look at the buildings in this city, dens of pestilence, dangerous in construction, and unprovided, thousands of them, public and private, places of amusement and places of business, hotels and boarding-houses, unprovided with reasonable means of protection against fire or escape for the inmates. Is not the blood of many a victim of the brutal drunkard, slugger, and cut-throat tingeing the skirts of the municipal authorities in this city? Shame! Shame! cry the voices of multitudes of respectable citizens at the feebleness, fickleness, and demagogism in many departments of the City Government.

The second lesson taught by this terrible event was the undiscriminating operation of Divine laws. It is said that human law is often hard on the weak and lenient on the rich and strong. The decisions in our courts will often illustrate that the law is a gossamer net which catches the midgets and the minnows, but lets the black beetles and the strong sharks go clean through. It was not so with the operation of the laws of Nature and Nature's God. His laws of retribution and His laws of mercy worked with absolute uniformity. And so His salvation was as free, and as full, and mighty in its operation for the pauper outcast or the friendless criminal as it was for the beloved inmate of the virtuous home, while His wrath would be visited upon the fashionable, influential, beautiful, and admired transgressor as certainly as upon the reprobate and vile. Let us, then, once for all, lay aside flattery and presumption in the presence of God's laws of retribution, and lay aside fear and despair in the presence of His laws of mercy and grace.

Another lesson was the beauty of heroic self-sacrifice. What an inspiration should we derive from those scenes of brave firemen and other citizens rushing into the flames, traveling again and again the dizzy ladder-bridge, and in other ways exposing themselves to scorching and to death, that they might save the terrified, imperiled ones; and what a contrast to the selfishness of others who feared to lend the merciful hand of help!

The final lesson was that it was the part of wisdom to be prepared for the worst, to be ready to meet our God whether death comes soon or late—whether in terrible suddenness or after long delay.

We had it in our power to provide ourselves, he would not say with a fire escape, or a life preserver, or an insurance policy, or physicians most skillful, but with an inward principle of peace and power, of hope and triumph, which met death as a conquered foe, and rejoiced, and sang, and smiled in the midst of it, as the Israelites did when marching through the parted sea, God with them, and not a wave of trouble rolling over their happy souls.

BISHOP FALLOWS.

"Lessons from the Milwaukee Fire."

Bishop Fallows preached a practical and eloquent sermon last evening before a large congregation in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church on the late fire in Milwaukee. He said that the calamity was one that caused him to shudder at its terrible results. That city had been his home for years, and on the occasion of his last visit it was at the Newhall he stopped. He was well acquainted with Theodore B. Elliott, one of the victims, whose funeral he would have attended that day had it been possible for him to go to Milwaukee. The Bishop said he would not dwell on the horrors of that dreadful night, but simply draw a lesson from that catastrophe which our own city should heed. Something should be done here, and speedily, to prevent the occurrence of a similar accident. Although Chicago had the best Fire Department and fire patrol in the world, the firemen knew they could never be able to cope with a fire in some of the high buildings in the heart of the city. He described some of these as filled with men and women on the top floors, with heavy machinery on every floor, wooden pillars supporting this immense weight, and the only means of egress a narrow stairway scarcely wide enough for one person and as tortuous as the Mississippi looks on the map. The elevator would be the sole means of escape in case of fire; but how would the panicstricken men and women get out if the fire was in the elevator? In one such structure, he said, in the centre of the city, 300 persons were employed, and in case of fire there would be a more terrible holocaust than that at Milwaukee, for there were no fire ladders, no fire-escapes, nothing but a single elevator. Similar death-traps were all over the city. It was time for the press and pulpit to protest against the erection of any more of these buildings. The city had building ordinances, but these ordinances were being continually violated, and somebody was responsible. The speaker said he did not believe in strikes, and had always advised workmen that more could be obtained by employment than idleness; but he would advocate a strike among employés in fire-traps that would paralyze the trade of this giant city until the safety of workmen was assured. These abnormally high buildings, he said, were a standing menace of danger. When it was considered that the longest ladders in this city would only reach to the hight of eighty-six feet, and that water could only be forced eighty-five feet, it would be seen how futile would be the efforts of firemen to control a fire in buildings 90, 100, 110, 120, and some even 140 feet high. The citizens of Chicago should hold mass-meetings to protest against disfiguring the city with these cloud-piercing buildings. The underwriters knew the extra risks attaching to these buildings, and charged accordingly. Yet the underwriters were honest enough to protest to the City Council against allowing the erection of any more of them. The Bishop said his plea was for the capitalists who own the buildings, as well as the workman, that this city might be spared a calamity similar to the one in Milwaukee.

THE REV. C. F. CLAPP.

Revival Meeting at the Bethany Congregational Church.

The Rev. C. F. Clapp, the evangelist, has been conducting revival meetings at Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and Huron streets, the last two weeks, and a deep interest is being manifested in the work. At the meeting last evening the church was filled, and he took for his subject, "The Duty of a Public Confession of Faith in Christ." The following was his text:

> Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed.—*Psalms, lx., 4.*

He spoke briefly, his sermon partaking of the nature of an exhortation, saying that the banner we carried showed which side we were on, and if we pretended to be upon Christ's side it was our duty to carry His banner aloft. We owed it to ourselves to display it, and must needs publicly state our convictions to understand fully our true belief. The stating of our convictions and the displaying of the banner we march beneath would strengthen and crystalize our faith, and the assuming of the responsibility of the duty our faith imposed helped us to self-respect, and, furthermore, to the respect of the world. Then again the display of our confession of faith was a duty we owed to others, for we all had solemn obligations to society and to home, which the speaker amplified and illustrated in eloquent and fervent words. It was also our duty to God to make a public confession of faith. If we loved Him as we should we could do nothing less than carry His banner and proclaim the richness of His tenderness and mercy. In politics we stood up publicly for our belief, and announced that belief at the polls and upon the platform. The same was true in all social questions, and how much more should it be true with our religious faith and belief? In love and marriage we made public our vows, and the same should be the rule of our religious life if we expected to grow in grace, spread the goodness of God, and benefit the world as well as ourselves.

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman spoke of the cost of a public confession of faith. In olden days the cost had been social ostracism to some, but the benefits and blessings had always been tenfold, and always would be. The raising of our banner necessarily brought the fire of the enemy, as it did upon the battlefield between hostile enemies, but with Christ behind us we could stand the fire and march straight on to victory. We should love the banner therefore, hold it up, and in the language of the text display it constantly as the open confession of our faith.

After the sermon a season of prayer was had, and the indications were that the zeal and earnestness of the pastor were having a wholesome effect in awakening a deeper interest in church work and arousing the membership and congregation to new and higher aspirations in the religious world.

THE REV. L. P. MERCER.

The Moral Lesson of Jonah and the Whale.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer, pastor of the New Church Chapel on Van Buren street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues, preached last evening before a good-sized audience on "Jonah in the Belly of the Fish, taking the following text:

> Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.—*Jonah, i., 17.*

The reverend speaker said it was no part of his service to teach whether Jonah was or was not swallowed by the fish. It was of no consequence whether this was believed or not. A legitimate answer to the modern cavil and ridicule in regard to Jonah and the whale was to say: "I do not believe Hamlet ever saw his father's ghost, or that Macbeth ever saw Banquo's ghost, nor do I believe that Shakspeare had faith in the stories, but he believed the wonderful revelations of human nature found in these two tragedies. All the world read Shakspeare—some in simplicity, hanging upon the fate of actors with that interest we felt in personal friends, while others saw only the representations of human hearts more or less immoral, and yet all able to draw out from beneath this interest some lessons of life. If one said he was importing Hagar into Shakspeare, and reading out what the poet never conceived, he would answer, "It matters not—a greater mind than Shakspeare put that into human life and its relations to society, which is thus comparable to any story."

The reverend speaker went on to interpret the story of Jonah as illustrating what befel the mind when its faith, instead of preaching repentance, began to bury belief with speculations in regard to facts and fancies of human life. In that case it became in the end swallowed up by the great fish of naturalism, and from that interpretation the lesson was enforced that, from the experience and deliverance of Jonah, those who found the faith in this day involved in the speculations of sciences might learn the true lesson of deliverance. When they were tired of confinement in the dark belly of a great fish they might do as Jonah did—remember the Lord and seek unto Him. The fish gave up Jonah, and Jonah was ready to give up the fish.

ELSEWHERE.

The Rev. Harrison, at Decatur, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—There is no abatement whatever in the interest in the great religious revival that has been in progress at the largest Methodist Church at Decatur for nearly seven weeks, under the directions of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "boy-preacher." The average attendance nightly is about 1,200, the seating capacity of the church. From forty to sixty seekers crowd about the altar every evening and the two extra meetings held daily are largely attended. The total number of converts to date is nearly 700, with a prospect of reaching 1,000 before Mr. Harrison goes to Trinity Church in Chicago, about the middle of February. Scores of people and many ministers from a great distance have attended the wonderful revival. Revivals are also in progress at the Christian and several other churches in the city. It is stated that half of the Harrison converts have united with the different churches. The revivalist receives $100 a week for his services.

TRADE AND LABOR.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 13.—The shoemakers of the factory of Griffith & Lewis, at Burlington, all members of the Knights of Labor, quit work under instructions of the Philadelphia Assembly. The proprietors are at a loss to understand the cause of the ordering out of their hands.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 13.—The jewelry house of Gotthelf & Co. is closed by attachments.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 13.—J. H. Buxbaum, retail clothier, 327 Main street, assigned this afternoon. Liabilities, $28,000; assets about $18,000. H. Morris is named as Assignee. The creditors are New York merchants.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

COHOES, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A sleigh containing Henry Dewey, Charles Longreau, and Harry Bass, aged respectively 16, 15, and 13, was struck by the Montreal express on the Delaware & Hudson Railway tonight at Spring street crossing, and all received fatal injuries. Longreau has since died. The horse was thrown twenty feet over a fence and was killed. There was no flagman at the crossing.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Indian Territory says Cherotee, the Chief of the Creek Indians, has again called out the militia to protect the capital against an apprehended attack by Spiochee's men. United States Agent Tufts has gone to Okmulgee, and will insist on Cherotee disbanding his troops, and United States soldiers have been ordered from Fort Gibson to preserve order.

"SQUEALERS."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The Commercial Exchange is restrained by a preliminary injunction from excluding Mears & Co. from floor privileges. The firm refused to settle a corn contract at a price fixed by the Grain Committee.

Pure Soaps, Extracts and Toilet Articles, made by the successors of Robert Low, the celebrated London Perfumer, are seen everywhere. These goods have stood the test of a century, and are recommended by druggists throughout the world.

AN INNOCENT MAN.

Charles Stafford Narrowly Escaped Lynching—Six Yearsa Convict on a Perjurer's Evidence.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A young schoolmistress named Alice Woodward, living near Erie, Pa., was waylaid one evening in 1876 by a masked man, dragged into a thicket, and, despite her tears and supplications for mercy at the hands of her captor, brutally outraged and left for dead. She recovered, however, in the course of time. She did not see her assailant's face. Shortly after the brutal occurrence Charles Stafford was arrested on suspicion. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial. Andrew Reeder Moore, a worthless fellow, was the principal witness. He testified that Stafford admitted to him that he (Stafford) was the perpetrator of the crime. Upon this testimony Stafford was convicted and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for fifteen years. Stafford was received at that institution Oct. 31, 1876. Warden Wright today informed your representative that last summer Stafford's case was brought up before the Pardon Board on the ground of some additional evidence from a man in Michigan. The evidence was not considered sufficient, however, and the pardon was refused. The general conviction among the influential men of Crawford County is that Stafford is innocent, and a determined effort will be made to secure his pardon at the next meeting of the board in February.

THE CASE.

A gentleman familiar with the case made the following statement concerning Stafford's trial and conviction: On June 29, 1876, Alice Woodward taught school at Miller's Station, Crawford County. Leaving her school for home about 4 p. m. that day, a man with a pillow-case over his head caught her, threw her over a fence, and, despite her most strenuous exertions and screams, brutally outraged her person. Alice swore that she recognized her assailant as Stafford by his voice, mouth, teeth and shirt. On cross-examination, she was not positive as to his voice and general appearance, but when Moore was called he swore point blank that Stafford confessed to him that he had outraged the girl and requested him to keep quiet. The defense proved Moore to be without truth or veracity, but without avail. An effort was made for a new trial, when the defense was prepared to show by the testimony of William R. Montrose, Jennie Stafford, J. G. Wilson, Amanda Gates, and several others that Moore admitted to them that he had perjured himself; but Judge Lowry refused to grant a new trial, on the ground of economy to the county. About a year ago a man named McGous, residing in Michigan, confessed, on his death-bed, that Stafford was innocent. This McGous was an intimate friend of Moore. Moore was a hard character, frequently abusing his mother, and at one time attempted the life of his brother Frank. It is believed his dying revelation will secure the pardon of Stafford.

MOORE'S SUICIDE.

Moore's suicide at Waterford, near Erie, was undoubtedly caused by remorse for the terrible crime. The wound was not immediately fatal. A short time before he died he called for Mr. Fred Cummings and ordered the room to be cleared, that he might unburden in private to his friend. This confession, it is said, relates to Stafford and fully acquits him of the crime for which he has so long been immured in the Western Penitentiary. That Moore committed perjury no one having a knowledge of the case has the slightest doubt, nor that McGous was the real criminal. Ex-Sheriff Ryan, the Hon. A. B. Richmond, and nearly the entire bar and community of Meadville unite in protesting the innocence of Stafford, and the Hon. Henry Butterfield will ask his release from the Pardon Board next month. The Warden says Stafford has always maintained innocence of the terrible crime, in thought or deed, and lived, in condidence that one day he would be fully vindicated. He has carefully observed all the rules of the prison, and is a great favorit with the officers. He has been informed of the new phase of the case, and is looking forward with impatience to the day when he will be a free man once more. He is in good health and spirits.

GOUGAR.

She Impatiently Awaits the Day Set for the Downfall of Her Enemies.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—On the 18th inst. the celebrated suit of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, editor of *Our Herald*, a temperance organ, against Harry Mandler, present Chief of Police, is set for hearing. The suit is for slander, damage $10,000. Mandler is charged with circulating a report that he had seen the plaintiff enter the law-office of Capt. De Witt Wallace in company with that gentleman and remain there several hours on the night of the 19th of November last. The bringing of the suit was the first intimation that many had that such a report was in circulation, and it created the biggest sensation that Lafayette has ever had, as both parties are prominent in the social world, and the plaintiff has a reputation outside of the State as one of the foremost lady speakers on the stump. Mandler admits that he made the statement charged, and the case is now set for hearing on Thursday, unless there shall be some unlooked-for occurrence. It is not improbable that the suit will occupy ten days, as many able lawyers have been retained for both the prosecution and the defense. Mrs. Gougar, in yesterday's issue of her paper, says that "we are impatiently waiting the tedious delay of the law, but hope that the 18th, next Thursday, the day set for the trial, will bring our enemies into court." "We are prepared for them [the defendant and his witnesses], and, while we fully realize the venom of our enemy, we are quite sure that others will fill the grave that they have been digging for us." The story is characterized as a "most damnable plot," and the prediction is made that "other hearts will ache." Mrs. Gougar's editorial closes with this paragraph: "An innocent conscience, supported by the love and presence of a husband whose confidence these demons cannot shake, and sustained by the fact that our name is associated in this scandal with a man whose integrity of character has never before been questioned, where he has lived from birth, and whose entire family, like our own, stands by his side in unflinching love and confidence, we see that a bright side after all turns to reflect its light upon us."

THE DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.

Program and Cast of Characters for the Great Cincinnati Festival.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The dramatic-festival management will tomorrow make the first official announcement of the list of plays and cast of characters for the dramatic festival to be given during the week beginning April 30. It will continue for six nights and Wednesday and Saturday matinées. The place selected is Music-Hall. At a meeting of the guarantors this afternoon, Gen. E. F. Noyes, President of the Dramatic Festival Association, gave a general statement of the arrangements made, all of which were indorsed by the guarantors. The management propose having extraordinary appointments, scenery, etc., in keeping with the high aim of the association. The list of plays in the order they will be presented includes "Julius Cæsar," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Hunchback," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Othello," and "Hamlet." Saturday matinée and night "Julius Cæsar" and "Othello" will be repeated. The cast so far as fixed is, in "Julius Cæsar," Lawrence Barrett as Cassius, McCullough as Brutus, James E. Murdoch as Marc Antony, Mary Anderson (character not decided); "Romeo and Juliet," Mary Anderson as Juliet, Barrett as Romeo, McCullough as Mercutio; "The Hunchback," Anderson as Julia, Barrett as Clifford, McCullough as Master Walter, Nat Goodwin as Modus; "Much Ado About Nothing," Barrett as Benedick, Mlle. Rhéa as Beatrice—others to be selected; "Othello," McCullough as Othello, Barrett as Iago, Anderson as Desdemona, Clara Morris as Emelia, Murdoch as Cassio; "Hamlet," Murdoch as Hamlet, Barrett as Horatio, McCullough as the Ghost, Goodwin as the first gravedigger, Louis James as Laertes, Rhéa as Ophelia, Morris as the Queen. In the repetition of "Othello" Barrett plays Othello and McCullough plays Iago.

A WRESTLER BREAKS HIS SHOULDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—Clarence Whistler and John Graham wrestled at the opera-house tonight in the presence of a large crowd. The stakes was $300, best two in three. The first round, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Whistler. The second, Græco-Roman, was won by Graham, on a claim of foul against Whistler. In the third, Græco-Roman, after wrestling seventeen minutes, Graham threw Whistler to the floor heavily, the fall breaking the latter's right shoulder. The match was decided in favor of Graham, to whom the stakes were paid.

SMALL-POX IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—There were eighty-three deaths from small-pox in this city the week previous. From ten to thirty new cases are reported daily, though the last five or six days there has been a visible decrease in the number of cases. Thousands of dollars are being contributed for the relief of the sufferers. Strange to say, the terrible disease is most prevalent among children. A concert was given tonight at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the sufferers, though several ministers preached sermons denouncing the entertainment as a desecration of the Sabbath. One independent Methodist clergyman declared that it was entering the wedge in the name of charity for a general dissolution of the Sunday laws.

SPRECKELS' MONOPOLY.

The Hawaiian Treaty Should Be Abolished.

New York Herald.

Committees in both Houses of Congress will presently take up the question of the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

It is a question which affects on the one hand the revenue of this country, and consequently the taxpayers, who must pay out of their own pockets the three or four millions which, through the operation of the treaty, forty or fifty Sandwich Island sugar-planters annually put into theirs.

The treaty has not benefited, but, on the contrary, it has injured, the Sandwich Islands. The unnatural stimulus it has given to the cultivation of a single crop in those islands has enriched a small knot of speculators and avaricious planters, but it has oppressed and impoverished the mass of the people of the islands. The planters in their greed have gone to the verge of ruining general industry and general society. Seven years ago, before the adoption of the treaty, the population consisted in the main of native people; today, by the action of the planters, it consists in the main of Chinese, whom they have imported, not even at their own expense, but at the general cost of the people. We have not thought the anti-Chinese sentiment in this country always reasonable or just, but if planters or manufacturers here had appealed to Congress for an appropriation out of the Treasury to import Chinese laborers for them we should have thought them scandalously impudent. Yet this is what the treaty has encouraged the Sandwich Island planters to do, and they have made a Chinese colony of those islands.

It is not asserted that the Hawaiian treaty has made sugar cheaper to our people. [The corrupt contract between Claus Spreckels and the Central Pacific Railroad Company keeps the price of sugar high on the Pacific Coast.] Ought it to be continued if it does not have this effect? It is pretended that, under the treaty, the islands have become important consumers of our products; but that is nonsense. Their whole consumption is trifling at the most, and they can buy nowhere else so cheaply as they can of us. Moreover, the Chinese, whom the planters have imported in such numbers, consume very little of our products. The 5,000 or 6,000 whites in the islands are the chief and almost only consumers of American or European goods.

What has largely and even enormously increased is the importation of Hawaiian sugars. If this had cheapened sugar to the American people we might not complain; what it has done, and all it has done, has been to enrich Claus Speckels and a few planters and enable them to crowd the island with Chinese.

Several bills now before Congress attack the treaty from different directions. Two or three propose to simply abrogate it. One, Mr. Hardy's, proposes to lay the general sugar duty on all sugar imported from the islands "above the grades of sugar commonly imported from the islands before the treaty was made," and in effect charges that the treaty has been systematically and fraudulently violated by the planters by the free importation of qualities of sugar not contemplated by it. Mr. Robeson proposes to settle the whole dispute by the formation of a customs union with the Hawaiian Islands by which the customs tariff of the United States shall be applied in those islands on all goods coming from countries other than the United States.

The treaty ought to be abrogated. It is not fit that the people of the United States should be taxed for the benefit of a monopoly of sugar planters and speculators. These people cry out, naturally, that if the treaty is abolished, if, that is to say, they may no longer send their sugar duty free to the United States, the islands will be ruined. But that is bosh. Those of the planters who are extravagant, incapable, or heavily in debt will be ruined, and they ought to be. This world does not revolve on its axis once in twenty-four hours for the sole benefit of sugar planters. Those island planters who were out of debt and ordinarily skillful and industrious succeeded very well before the treaty was made. Those who were idle, extravagant, and in debt failed in those days, and will fail again.

Meantime the speculative fever brought on by the treaty has debauched the islands. It has led the foolish mulatto who figures as "King" into habits of extravagance which, if continued, will presently force him to mortgage his islands to pay for his debts and waste. The longer continuance of the treaty would be a threat to the stability of society in the islands. Already the crowds of Chinese brought in by the planters begin to be feared by those who imported them. Already the "King," ignorant and unscrupulous, talks of a policy which would threaten the property and rights of the white residents.

Let the treaty be abolished, then the islanders will come to their senses. They will go to work instead of speculating. The industrious planters with sufficient capital will still make a fair and even large return on that capital, and if they live prudently will become wealthy, as many did before the treaty. The speculators and incapables will go to the wall, as they deserve to. They have been supported in extravagance out of the pockets of American taxpayers long enough. As for the "King," if he does not act prudently, there are sensible white men and sensible natives enough in the islands to quietly dispose him and raise Queen Emma or some other fit person to the head of the Government, and in our judgment the sooner they do that the better.

MARGINS.

Advances for Margins Placed in the Light of Gambling Contracts.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The opinion in the case of E. H. Collins vs. E. H. Nevin, of Philadelphia, [illegible] keep up [illegible] Common Pleas Court, No. 1, by Judge White. The opinion, which is a voluminous document, makes [illegible] and cha[illegible] sales of [illegible] actions [illegible] ingly pe[illegible] were ni[illegible]

The silver-tongued orator of Canada, E. King Dodds, [illegible] Can., [illegible] for rheumatism [illegible] verely [illegible] that it has no equal for either.

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THE COURTS.

A Suit on the Tariff Act.

Wilson Bros. commenced a suit on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court to recover $3,800 excess of duties collected on certain knit goods made on frames, which were imported by them since August last. This is the first suit begun to try the question as to whether the so-called amendment of Schedule "M," Sec. 2504, of the Revised Statutes, approved Aug. 7, 1882, will be sustained by the courts.

The Supreme Court decided that, under the section above referred to, the goods in question are subject to a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, and immediately thereafter Congress, at the behest of the woolen-goods monopolists, attempted to amend the law so that these goods would be subject to a compound duty of 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. It was claimed in the Senate at the time the bill was on its passage that the amendment was lame and would be inefficient, but Senator Sherman assured the Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury would cure any defects in the bill, and it was passed. The law is an amendment of Sec. 25 of the Revised Statutes as passed, but the Treasury Department have supplied the words necessary to make the act intelligible as an amendment to Sec. 2,504, and the importers claim that act is an abortive attempt to accomplish the purpose of Congress, and ought not to be binding upon them.

Messrs. Storck and Sherman will conduct the case for the plaintiffs, and the Collector will be represented by United States Attorney Leake.

Divorces.

John Peterson filed a bill Saturday against Sophia Peterson, charging that she had on divers occasions struck him in the face and on the side of the head, and also had instigated her son by another marriage to kill him by stabbing him with a carpenter's compasses. He also accused her of adultery, and claims he is abundantly deserving of a divorce.

Judge Jameson Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Edward A. Wight from Mary Louise Wight on the ground of desertion, and to Estelle M. Carter from Thomas O. Carter for cruelty.

Items.

The new calendars to be called by Judges Gary and Anthony as soon as their present calendar is finished have been prepared and are now ready for distribution at the Superior Court Clerk's office.

State Courts.

Minnie Wagner began a suit Saturday to recover $1,500 of Theodore G. Dickerson.

Henry Whitehead commenced a suit in trespass against the Wells & French Company, claiming $15,000 damages.

Alexander McGlashan sued the Watertown Fire-Insurance Company for $2,000.

A suit in debt was begun in the name of the people against the Home Benefit Society of New York and O. A. Nubele to recover $6,000 damages.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Calendar No. 810 and term Nos. 3,806, 5,533, 5,679, 6,125, 6,197, 6,923, 6,549, 5,833, 6,779, 6,811, 6,505, 6,799, and 6,935.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No. 7,737. Reynolds vs. Hopkins, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—The Dearborn street condemnation case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 564, 565, 566½, 570, 574, and 577. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 338, 339, and 341. No. 322, Friend vs. Conrad, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—258, 259, 263, 273, 284, and 290. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Close of the Gribler trial and the Ling Ah Dwe and Ling Ah You murder trial.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Taussig vs. John P. and Anna Zipp, $83.35.—Joseph Daggett vs. Martha A. and James F. Dennis, $3,050.

JUDGE GARY—John Wood et al. vs. A. R. Shaw and wife, $63.90.

Decisions Against the Irish Landlords.

Irish Nation.

It is satisfactory to learn from the proceedings of the Chief Land Commissioners at Armagh that the practice which the landlords have lately indulged in to an extravagant extent of making vexatious appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners has received a fatal blow. Of 219 decisions appealed against 200 have been confirmed. In three cases the judicial rents were reduced, and in sixteen they were slightly increased. The result is that a large sum of landlord money has passed into the pockets of the lawyers without bringing any return to the grasping lords of the soil but disappointment and humiliation. It may fairly be expected that this decisive demonstration of the unwillingness of the Chief Commissioners to sanction systematic attempts to falsify the intentions of the Land act will have a wholesome and chastening effect on the landlords. Very probably the judgments given by Justice O'Hagan and his colleagues were just as much the result of a desire to vindicate Whig statesmanship as they were of a wish to do justice to the tenants. But the fact remains that the landlords now know that in future if they wish to indulge in the luxury of tormenting their tenants they will have to pay dearly for it.

Very probably the Armagh judgments will have the effect of increasing the number of settlements out of court and of thus considerably diminishing the friction of the machinery of the Land act. During the sittings of the commission no less than 100 appeals were withdrawn by the landlords' solicitors, after they had seen, by the earlier decisions, that their likelihood of success was extremely slender. If the solvent landlords were wise and law-abiding men they would now see that it is their plain duty to accord reductions to their tenants proportionate to those given by the Sub-Commissioners. They could then come into court with the farmers and have the agreements registered as binding for the next fifteen years at a merely nominal cost, instead of entering on a course of expensive litigation of which the end must now be plain to them. If this practice were adopted such a solution of the land question as is afforded by the act of 1881 might be arrived at all over Ireland in a few months. We believe that this is the course which events will probably take in a very large number of cases; but there are grave obstacles which stand in the way of its realization on anything like a general scale.

A Congressman and Lawyer Converted and Becomes a Minister.

The Rev. H. O. Pratt was formerly a lawyer with an extensive practice in Ohio, a popular political orator, and for two terms a member of Congress. He told a Methodist ministers' convention the other day that until just before his conversion he was not at all in sympathy with the teachings of the Bible, and tried hard to make himself a confirmed skeptic. Nothing occurred in his experience while in Congress to direct his mind particularly to religion, and he was not inside of a church during a whole winter in Washington; but that was the very time when the subject of his personal salvation came into his mind and he could not drive it away. He would often leave his seat in the House of Representatives, he said, and walk the streets to gain relief, but all to no purpose. On his return home he learned that there had been considerable religious interest in Iowa, and that his wife and another Christian woman had unitedly prayed daily for several weeks for his conversion. His experience in Washington was no longer a mystery to him, and from that moment he believed in the efficacy of prayer. He abandoned law, turned his back upon his political prospects, and entered the ministry.

Avoid a galloping consumption by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Irregular—Provisions Strong, with Shorts Filling.

Corn Buoyant for January, but Otherwise Weak—Other Cereals Relatively Dull and Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was again reported active on Saturday. Rates of interest to home borrowers were strong at 7@8 per cent. Little change in the movement of currency was reported, the receipts continuing in excess of the shipments to the interior.

Business during last week on the Stock Exchange has shown considerable improvement, and the increase in orders indicates a disposition on the part of investors to buy securities paying a fair rate of interest. Bank stocks and our municipal bonds are held so closely that little opportunity is offered for active trading, but the fluctuations in gas stocks and city railway stocks and bonds are attracting the attention of parties who operate on such variations. In this connection it may be noted that Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company common stock, which is essentially a speculation, has shown comparatively little activity. But little is understood to have been given out regarding the reorganization and present status of the company. It is the opinion, however, of many of the brokers on the Exchange that it could easily be made the most active stock dealt in on this market. Quotations are 30 bid and 35 asked. Railroad bonds continue to show some firmness. Chicago, however, has become such a large consumer of these securities that any material advance usually brings out quantities equal to the demand.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last— Jn.13	Jn.12
Alton & T. H.	200	51½	51½	51⅜	51⅜	......
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	93	......
Canada Southern	1,860	67¾	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	67¾
Central Pacific	1,031	87¾	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝
Central Iowa	200	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago & Alton	100	136½	136½	136½	136½	136¼
C., B. & Q.	919	124	124¼	124	124¼	123¾
C., C. & I. C.	......	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅛
Denver & Rio G.	......	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45	44⅝
Del. & Hudson	......	108	108¼	107⅞	108¼	108⅜
D., L. & W.	......	127	127⅛	126	126⅞	127¼
Erie	......	40⅛	40⅜	40	40¼	40⅛
Do pfd	......	82	82⅝	82	82⅝	82¼
East Tenn. & Ga.	100	10	10	10	10	9¾
Do pfd	300	17½	18	17¼	17½	17¾
Ft. Worth & Den.	500	31⅝	32	31½	32	31
H. & St. Joe pfd	100	82	82	82	82	82
Houston & Tex.	100	78	78	78	78	......
Harlem	20	196	196	196	196	......
L. B. & W.	500	33¾	34	33⅝	34	33
Illinois Central	450	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	144¾
Jersey Central	3,950	70⅞	71	70⅝	70⅝	70¾
Kansas & Texas	4,110	33⅝	33⅝	33	33⅝	33⅜
L. E. & Western	400	31¾	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31
Lake Shore	3,030	113	113⅛	112⅞	113	112¾
Long Island	600	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61⅝
Louis. & Nash	8,825	55	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	55
L. N. A. & C.	100	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	......
Man. 1st pfd	......	84⅜	85	84⅜	85	......
Mem. & Chas.	4,900	49	49⅜	45	49⅜	48¾
Met. El. Bonds	......	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Met. Elevated	300	84¾	85	84¾	85	......
Mich. Central	1,610	97⅛	98⅝	97⅛	98⅝	98⅛
M. & St. L. pfd	400	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	......
Mobile & Ohio	100	19	19	19	19	......
Missouri Pacific	3,600	103⅝	103⅝	103	103⅝	103⅛
Nash. & Chat.	2,800	60	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	60⅛
N. Y. Central	6,500	126⅞	127⅛	126⅞	127	126⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Do pfd	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
Ncr. & W. pfd	1,100	48¾	48⅞	48⅜	48¾	48⅜
Northern Pacific	2,500	48⅝	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	48⅝
Do pfd	1,800	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛
Northwestern	8,050	133⅞	134⅞	133⅞	134⅝	133⅞
Do pfd	617	147	148⅛	147	148⅛	148
N. Y. Elev.	5	101	101	101	101	......
Ohio Central	240	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Ohio & Miss.	500	34	34	34	34	32⅜
Ont. & Western	800	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞
O. Trans-Con.	1,800	85	85⅛	85	85⅛	85
Pacific Mail	200	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Pittsburg	10	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133¾
Peoria, D. & E.	300	27	27	27	27	27
Reading	4,030	55⅛	55⅜	55	55⅛	55⅜
Rich. & Dan.	1,700	49⅝	51⅝	47	51⅝	50
Roch. & Pitts	2,000	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21
Rock Island	1,500	124⅞	125⅛	124⅞	125⅛	124¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	100	99	99	99	99	......
Do pfd	200	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54
St. Paul	32,815	106	106⅞	105⅞	106⅞	106
Do pfd	100	122	122	122	122	121¾
St. Paul & D.	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞
St. Paul & O.	2,000	52	52⅛	51⅝	52	52⅛
Do pfd	700	111	111⅛	111	111⅛	111⅛
St. Paul, M. & M.	200	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	142
Texas Pacific	6,100	40	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	40⅛
Union Pacific	13,100	103⅞	104⅛	103	103⅞	103⅞
Wabash	7,800	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	34⅞
Do pfd	1,300	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	54⅞
Western Union	5,800	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	82⅛

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$472,000	Deposits, increase	$5,038,900
Specie, increase	2,325,000	Circulation, dec.	10,900
Legal tend'rs, inc.	2,168,200	Reserve, increase	3,233,475

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103¾	4s	119⅝
5s, extended	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113⅝		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113⅝	U. P. land grants	109⅛
Erie seconds	96⅞	U. P. sinking funds	119
Lehigh & Wilkes pfd	103⅛	Tex. Pac. land grants	57⅛
U. P. firsts	113¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	84⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	63
American	91	Fargo	125

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73¼	Tennessee 6s, new	41
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	103½	Virginia 6s, consols	53¾
Tennessee 6s, old	41	Virginia 6s, def'd	12½

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were generally higher.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were dull and irregular, but in final sales were generally ¼ to 1¼ higher than at the close yesterday. As compared with last Saturday a majority of the stocks are about 1 higher. Denver, North Pacific, and Lackawanna sold at about the same prices as last Saturday, but none of the stocks on the active list are lower than a week ago. Considering the extreme dullness of the market during the past week prices have been remarkably well maintained, and even a moderate increase of buying orders would cause an advance. The most active stocks in the last hour were Lackawanna, which was weak, and St. Paul, which was strong. Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, and Denver were moderately active.

The gross earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, including the International & Great Northern, increased $252,430 for December, 1882, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and the net earnings increased $206,226 for the same period.

The gross earnings of the Texas Pacific increased $329,980 for December, 1882, and the net earnings increased $193,714.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Jan. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

The buildings and the leasehold interest in the land of Nos. 50, 52, 54, and 56 North Wells st, dated Jan. 12 (John Johnston Jr. to James and Watson Ruddy)	$ 40,000
Arch st, 164 ft s of Archer av, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 12 (John Connor to Hendrick Van Vunren)	2,800
Archer av, 100 ft w of Haynes court, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 12 (H. and E. L. Van Vunren to John Connor)	4,000
West Indiana st, n w cor of Bickerdike, s f, 25x105 ft, dated Jan. 10 (Charles Dennelry to Martin Dawson)	4,000
Twenty-four and one-half per cent interest in the premises Nos. 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, and 196 West Madison st (known as Cole Block), dated Aug. 26, 1882 (Ella L. Newell to John Milton Oliver)	25,000
Canal st, 25 ft n of Wright, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 12, 1874 (Max A. Meyer to Emanuel Meyer)	8,000
Division st, 179 ft w of Lake-Shore drive, n f, 24x86½ ft, dated Dec. 19, 1882 (E. J. F. and J. H. Brooke to Diener and Robinson)	4,000
West Harrison st, 100 ft e of Silver, n f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Dec. 9, 1882 (Frances Bolton to Guerra and Scarsi)	2,500
State st, 169½ ft n of Douglas av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (Mary Burke to Clinton H. Hevey)	6,000
Ashland av, n w corner of Mill st, e f, 25x155 ft, dated Oct. 3, 1882 (Cyrenius Beers to Harry Forbes)	1,200
West Harrison st, 149 ft w of Laflin, s f, 50x152½ ft, dated Dec. 30, 1882 (Oscar Lehmann to Charles Manske)	3,800
Clinton st, 178½ ft s of Monroe, e f, 40x150½ ft, dated Jan. 2 (Ann Wilde to Abraham Kniseley)	10,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, 431 ft n w of Paulina, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 13 (C. W. Fullerton to Leo Kamrath)	$ 450
Fullerton av, 50 ft w of South Park, s f, undivided ½ of 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 11 (F. and C. Waller to John A. Waller)	400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, 150 ft n of Fifty-first, e f, 12½x118 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Clara L. Laing to C. F. Kinnally)	$ 325
South Dearborn st, 110 ft s of Forty-fourth, w f, 22x123 ft, dated Jan. 11 (E. and J. Galvin to Michael McNamara)	500
Elkhart st, n w cor of Rutter, s f, 126x111 ft, dated Dec. 27 (George M. Conarroe to C. J. Hambleton)	1,050
California av, 250 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Nov. 27, 1882 (G. C. Hick to Mary Alison)	850
Bissell st, 35½ ft n of Forty-first, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Jan. 13 (C. J. Hambleton et al. to George Lehman)	500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, 100 ft s of Cortland, e f, 50x115 ft, improved, dated Oct. 14, 1882 (H. W. Jackson to Albert Neumann)	$ 1,725

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of real estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 13:

Location.	Sales.	Amount.
City sales	144	[illegible]
North of city limits	3	1,325
South of city limits	28	102,124
West of city limits	7	5,175
Total	182	$712,213
Total previous week	142	908,037

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and again very irregular. There was an excitement in January corn, which caused some other markets to sell higher in sympathy, while some departments dragged badly, and some corn futures were lower.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$17.42½	$..... @.....	$17.50
January	17.42½	17.50 @17.60	17.50
February	17.52½	17.55 @17.75	17.60
March	17.75	17.70 @17.90	17.75
April	17.90	..... @17.95	17.95
May	18.05	18.02½@18.20	18.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$10.60	$10.70 @10.80	$10.70
January	10.60	10.70 @10.75	10.70
February	10.72½	10.72½@10.82½	10.75
March	10.85	10.82½@10.97½	10.85
May	11.02½	11.02½@11.15	11.05
MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, part cu'd.	*$8.90	$.... @ 8.90	*$8.90
Do January	8.97½	.... @	*8.95
Do February	9.02½	.... @ 9.07½	9.07½
Do March	9.20	9.15 @ 9.22½	9.22½
Do May	9.40	9.42½@ 9.47½	9.47½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	99¾	99 @ 99¾	*99½
No. 3 winter	91½	.... @ 91½	91½
Rejected winter	81	.... @	....
No. 2 spring	97¾	97½@ 97¾	97½
No. 3 spring	85	.... @ 85	85
Regular January	97¾	97½@ 98¼	97¾
February	98¾	98 @ 98¼	98
March	99⅞	98⅞@ 99⅞	99
May	$1.05½	$1.04⅞@ 1.05½	$1.04⅞
CORN.			
No. 2, spot	60	60¼@ 63½	63½
High mixed	59	60¼@ 63½	62½
Rejected	46	.... @ 46	46
New mixed	48	.... @ 48	48
January	59	59¼@ 63½	62¼
February	55⅛	55⅛@ 56⅞	55⅝
March	54⅞	54 @ 55	54⅞
May	56	56 @ 56⅞	56
OATS.			
No. 2 white	.....	.... @	.....
No. 2 mixed	35¾	36¾@ 36¼	36
Rejected	.....	.... @	.....
January	35¾	35 @ 36¼	36
February	36⅜	36⅜@ 36⅝	36⅜
March	36⅝	36⅝@ 36¾	36⅝
May	37⅝	37½@ 38¼	38
RYE.			
No. 2	60½	.... @ 61	60
Rejected	52	.... @ 52	52
January	60½	.... @ 60	60
February	*61	61¼@ 61¾	61¼
May	67⅞	.... @ 67⅞	67⅞
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	80	.... @	80
No. 3, spot	50	.... @	51½
No. 3, January	50	.... @	....

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Flour, brls	14,291	13,538	21,214	19,141
Wheat, bu	28,881	29,228	16,818	28,994
Corn, bu	105,244	163,374	140,291	101,756
Oats, bu	46,181	90,718	55,373	71,719
Rye, bu	7,750	3,945	2,045	555
Barley, bu	42,284	20,098	17,388	6,636
Grass-seed, lbs	348,119	156,465	243,280	195,573
Flaxseed, lbs	203,440	1,349,630	58,820	779,855
Broom-corn, lbs	62,000	19,080	113,944	13,374
Cured meats, lbs	1,108,960	401,070	3,341,166	3,745,399
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	109	75
Beef, brls	.....	.....	358	250
Pork, brls	240	606	1,107	2,050
Lard, lbs	129,327	148,415	1,738,516	883,270
Cheese, lbs	91,457	.....	36,820	.....
Butter, lbs	117,756	90,785	163,807	181,170
Dressed hogs, No.	1,746	330	496	1,196
Live hogs, No.	31,505	37,451	2,978	3,407
Cattle, No.	5,139	4,808	5,509	5,080
Sheep, No.	2,460	2,431	5,777	1,450
Hides, lbs	238,840	160,000	193,632	166,260
Wool, lbs	246,450	94,680	8,670	87,275
Canned meats, cases	.....	.....	2,205	.....
Coal, tons	9,780	10,949	1,229	2,299
Dressed beef, lbs	400	.....	634,928	.....
Lumber, m feet	253	448	804	1,240
Shingles, m	308	.....	.....	270
Salt, brls	3,400	1,350	4,514	2,210
Eggs, pkgs	175	214	.....	151
Poultry, lbs	155,400	212,811	5,735	.....
Potatoes, bu	3,920	.....	446	1,024
Beans, bu	.....	.....	402	355
Hay, tons	261	394	10	127

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 4 cars red wheat, 30 cars lower grades winter, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 15 cars lower grades (76 cars wheat); 52 cars contract corn, 116 cars new mixed, 62 cars other grades (230 corn); 25 cars No. 2 oats, 25 cars lower grades do; 12 cars No. 2 rye; 26 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars lower grades do. Total, 400 cars, or about 230,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,305 bu wheat, 163,783 bu corn, 26,944 bu oats, 2,618 bu rye, 5,000 bu barley.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for periods named:

Articles.	For week ending Jan. 9, 1883.	Since Oct. 27, 1882.	Same time, 1881.
Pork, brls	8,432	103,458	111,422
Lard, lbs	7,291,611	78,402,423	71,505,538
Hams, lbs	4,875,872	38,395,053	41,246,249
Sides, lbs	9,942,775	96,925,882	115,878,959
Shoulders, lbs	1,627,064	16,899,863	20,171,110
Other product, lbs	247,130	1,632,483	.....

The following is a summary of exports from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to Jan. 6:

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	Dec., 1882-'83.
Pork, lbs	9,142,000	12,453,200	3,011,200
Bacon, lbs	88,737,190	109,216,379	20,479,180
Lard, lbs	56,518,986	61,579,379	5,060,303
Total	154,098,176	183,248,958	28,550,783

The exports of breadstuffs from seven Atlantic seaboard ports during the week ending Jan. 6 included the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	17,220	690,928	767,797
Continent	13,836	806,897	24,402
South and Central America	13,806	20,000	1,665
West Indies	29,351	......	5,473
British Colonies	4,942	......	......
Other countries	650	7,500	1,030
Totals	232,814	1,494,355	800,367

These were contributed by the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	63,885	491,519	230,829
Boston	51,508	118,140	56,304
Portland	510	84,000	......
Philadelphia	9,165	18,188	64,087
Baltimore	6,833	465,521	414,073
New Orleans	872	316,157	29,474
Totals	232,814	1,494,355	800,367
Previous week	241,358	1,236,099	575,584
Two weeks ago	224,983	1,052,348	348,631
Corresponding week, 1881	61,111	570,329	423,490

A new lumber journal, called the *American Lumberman*, has just made its appearance in New Orleans. The fact that its first page is largely occupied by a Michigan letter, giving an account of a Southern trip of representative lumbermen of that State, is evidence that the managers of the new paper know the State where the white pine grows. The main object of the new paper is to furnish an organ of information to the lumber trade of the South, which has recently gained in importance through the liberal infusion of Northern blood and capital.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

"As was to be anticipated, the Montreal Board of Trade, followed by the Corn Exchange Association, has taken very decided action to constrain the Government to make the Canadian canals free next season. The policy of New York in removing the tolls from the Erie Canal is the basis of the action of these bodies, and so unanimous appears to be opinion in the Dominion on the subject that the Government will hardly be able to resist the demand. Part of the argument of the Montreal Board is the fact that the imposition of breadstuffs duties has reduced the position of the St. Lawrence route as a competitor of the Atlantic carrying trade from the West from that of 20 per cent in 1850 to but 6 per cent of the entire trade in 1882. The Corn Exchange petitions the Government to abolish these duties, 'as they are held to be a kedge-weight in the race for the grain export trade with New York, Baltimore, and other points.'"

The Sacramento *Bee* of Jan. 2 has this to say of the next grain season: "Where is the California farmer who can find it in his querulous heart to grumble at the climatic prospects of 1883? The new year has been launched into time under the most favorable auspices possible. At this time there is very little good grain land ever before cultivated that is not sowed to wheat and other grain crops, with the addition of much new soil; and the farmer can now rest on his oars and 'let Nature take its course.' Nothing but a flood or drouth can injure his crops now, and these are of such rare occurrence that he does not run much risk. In short, we shall look for more abundant crops—a greater yield this year than any past season has known in California."

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 600 brls and 200 sacks springs, partly at $5.00@5.50; 125 brls winters on p. t.; 400 sacks low grades at $2.15@3.10; 250 brls rye flour on p. t.; 100 brls buckwheat flour at $6.90. Total about 1,500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 7 cars bran at $12.50@13.50 free on board; 12 cars middlings at $13.25@15.00 free on board; 1 car shorts at $13.25 on track; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $18.75.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 red (N. W.) at 99c; 3 cars No. 3 winter at 91½c; 4 cars by sample at 88@93½c for rejected, and 94c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars do at 95c for No. 3, and $1.01¼ for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 5,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 16 cars No. 2 at 97½@97¾c; 2 cars No. 3 at 85c; 14 cars by sample at 78@81c for rejected and 86@90c for No. 3 on track; 1 car at 83c for rejected free on board. Total about 16,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 40 cars and 40,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 60¼@63½c; 28 cars rejected at 46c; 69 cars new mixed at 48c; 14 cars new high mixed at 48¾@48¾c; 24 cars by sample at 45@46c for no grade, 46@46½c for rejected, 48@49½c for new mixed, and 46@47c for ears on track; 82 cars do at 47½@49c for rejected, 49½@50¼c for new mixed, 49@50c for new high mixed, and 46½c for ears. Total about 224,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 at 35¾@36¼c; 23 cars by sample at 35@37½c for rejected mixed, 37½@40c for rejected white, 37¼@38c for No. 2, and 38½@40c for No. 2 white on track; 35 cars do at 35@37¼c for rejected mixed, 37½@39¼c for rejected white, 37@37½c for No. 2, and 40c for 2 white free on board. Total about 53,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 at 60c; 2 cars by sample at 55c for rejected and 60c for No. 2 on track. Total about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 28 cars by sample at 45@53c for No. 4 and 50@65c for No. 3 on track; 12 cars do at 38@40c for No. 5, 46c for No. 4, and 52½@60c for No. 3 free on board; 2 cars do at 54c for rejected switched; 3 cars at 53c for rejected special bin. Total about 28,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 500 brls seller January at $17.50@17.60; 14,250 brls seller February at $17.55@17.75; 25,000 brls seller March at $17.70@17.90; 500 brls seller April at $17.95; 49,000 brls seller May at $18.02½@18.20; 4,050 brls seller June at $18.22½@18.32½; 500 brls seller the year at $16.00@16.10. Total, 93,750 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 750 tcs spot at $10.70@10.80; 1,000 tcs seller January at $10.70@10.75; 9,750 tcs seller February at $10.72½@10.82½; 10,000 tcs seller March at $10.82½@10.97½; 750 tcs seller April at $10.95@11.00; 20,750 tcs seller May at $11.02½@11.15; 9,750 tcs seller June at $11.07½@11.20. Total, 52,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 50,000 lbs short ribs, spot, at $8.90; 50,000 lbs seller February at $9.07½; 800,000 lbs seller March at $9.15@9.22½; 50,000 lbs seller April at $9.30; 700,000 lbs seller May at $9.42½@9.47½; 100,000 lbs seller June at $9.50; 275 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9¾@10½c; 50,000 lbs and 8,500 pcs green hams at 9@10c, av 12 and 20 lbs; 75 tcs sweet pickled shoulders, fully cured, at 7¼c; 50 boxes dry salted shoulders at 6¾c; 5,000 pcs green shoulders at 6¼@6½c, the latter N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	3 @3

BUTTER—Although the receipts continue light the demand at present is so limited that holders have difficulty in sustaining prices even for the best offerings, while for poor to fair grades the feeling is very weak at a smart decline from the prices of ten days ago. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	38@40	Roll, choice	21@23
Do, fair to choice	30@37	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	31@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	20@30	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@25	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Is firm despite a restricted demand. Prime goods are held with much confidence, as stocks are not thought to be sufficient to carry the trade through the winter:

Young America	14 @14¼
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13½@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	14 @14¼
Full cream, August	11½@12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @10
Skim, common to fair	6 @ 7
Low grades	2 @ 4

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in moderate demand and firm:

Common brick, per 1,000	$10.00@10.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	1.00
Hair, per brl	.30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.50
English Portland cement	4.24
White sand, per brl	1.05
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

COOPERAGE—Slightly easier at $1.05@1.07½ for pork barrels and $1.20@1.22½ for lard tierces, with sales of 5 cars pork barrels at $1.05@1.07½ and 2 cars lard tierces at $1.20@1.22½.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady, with fair demand, with sales of 3 cars at $7.37½@7.50 for heavy.

EGGS—Were slow at 25@26c, the latter for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue firm at the recent sharp advance. Currants, citron, apples, and peaches also command fully late prices. Trade is fair and slowly improving.

FOREIGN.

Dates, old	$ 8¼@ 8¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¾@ 6⅞
Prunes, Turkish, new	7½@ 7¾
Raisins, layers	2.20 @2.25
Raisins, London, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia	9 @ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.20 @2.25
Zante currants	6¾@ 6⅞
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Aldine	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6¾@ 7
Raspberries, new	35 @ 36
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 26

NUTS.

Filberts	10⅞@ 11⅛
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Pecans	8 @ 15

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5¼@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5¾@ 6½

GREASE—A light trade is reported at quotations:

City white	8¾@9
City brown	6½@6¾
City yellow	7½@7¾
Country white "A"	8¼@8½
Country white "B"	7
Country yellow	6 @6¼
Country brown	5½

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue in good supply and steady, as do also tropical fruits:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 5.00
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—The situation of the market was unchanged. The leading staples were firm, and most of the minor articles were held at full prices. Trade is all that could be expected:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @25
Maracaibo	10 @12½
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10½@11
Rio, fancy	11 @11½
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10½
Rio, fair to good	8¾@ 9¾
Rio, common	7½@ 8
Rio, roasting	6¾@ 7

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9¾
Crushed	9¾
Powdered	9⅝@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9½
Granulated, not standard	9¼
A standard	8⅞
A No. 2	8¾@ 8⅞
Extra C	8¼
No. 1	8
Yellow	6¾@ 7¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	36 @40
Sugar	35 @55
Blackstrap	24 @28
New Orleans molasses	40 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—Quiet and steady:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	8.00@10.00
Upland prairie	8.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—A fair trade is noted at the figures given below:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	6⅞
Damaged hides	6¾
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	15

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Linseed and turpentine remained very firm. Carbon and lard were easy. There was a quiet trade at the following prices:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 20½	Linseed, boiled	$ 51
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis W. W.	14½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W	16½	Straits	52
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Turpentine	57
Lard, current make	86	Miners', white	64
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 60 deg.	10½
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	13½
Linseed, raw	51	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	20

POTATOES—Firm at 65@73c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was firm, turkeys selling at 15c per lb, chickens at 12½c, geese at 9@10c, and ducks at 10@12c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00 per doz, quail at $1.75 per doz, mallards at $2.75 per doz. Venison steady at 7@8c per lb for carcasses and 12@13c for saddles; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SEEDS—There was a good demand for clover and timothy seeds, the former holding firm at $7.75@8.00 for prime to choice and the latter being quotable at $1.72½ for prime. Flaxseed was firm at $1.30 on track. Sales were reported of 5 cars and 1,300 bags timothy seed at $1.55@1.76; 171 bags clover seed at $7.35@8.00; 59 bags white clover seed at $7.70@10.10; 10 cars flaxseed at $1.29@1.30 in store and on track; 66 bags red top at 75c; 30 bags German millet at 70c.

TALLOW—Was easy at 8c for prime city, 7½c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¾ and ⅝ blood)	33@36	Fine medium	27@35
Fine X and XX	33@35	Fine light	23@29
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	17@25
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@22
Coarse and common	25@33	Low medium	20@30
Good medium tub	33@35	Coarse	18@22
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35	Dead pulled	17@20
		Bucks	15@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, creamery extra	$ 39	$ 39
Butter, creamery extra first	....	37
Butter, dairy extra	28	32
Butter, dairy firsts	....	24
Butter, dairy second	....	18
Butter, ladle-packed June make	12½	....
Butter, packing stock	12½	13
Butter, fresh choice roll	15½	17
Eggs, fresh	25½	27
Eggs, fresh, February delivery	25	27
Eggs, fresh, March delivery	17	22
Eggs, fresh, May delivery	13	14
Eggs, ice-house stock	24	25
Potatoes, Early Rose	72	....
Potatoes, Snowflakes	73	....

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	7,355	20,945	2,156
Tuesday	8,895	36,082	5,346
Wednesday	9,877	42,238	5,130
Thursday	6,750	33,839	4,327
Friday	5,078	31,505	2,460
Saturday	2,100	20,000	600
Total	40,055	184,509	20,019
Same week in 1882	34,763	231,981	15,941
Week ending Jan. 6	32,851	133,407	12,862
Shipments—			
Monday	2,016	1,172	556
Tuesday	2,822	3,491	1,775
Wednesday	3,882	3,430	1,504
Thursday	3,900	4,515	2,008
Friday	5,609	2,978	3,177
Total	18,278	15,586	10,110

CATTLE—There was a largely overstocked market for the first three days of the week, and prices were easier all around and irregularly lower. Up to the close of Wednesday rather more than 26,000 cattle had been yarded, which fact alone was sufficient to unsettle values, but in addition to this the tone of Eastern advices was unfavorable. Holders, therefore, were at a big disadvantage, and were obliged to accept lower prices, the decline amounting to 15@25c. After Wednesday there was a marked diminution in the arrivals, which fact encouraged shippers, and, under a sharper demand, the market worked firmer, fully 10c of the decline being regained before the close of the week. The inquiry, as for some weeks previous, was largely confined to light and medium weights. Heavy cattle were much neglected and sold relatively cheaper than any other class. Although a number of droves of extra 1,500 to 1,600 lb cattle were offered there was but a single sale at over $6.00, and not a half a dozen at prices above $5.75. Shippers wanted well-fatted droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, for which they were willing to pay $4.65@5.50, and the great bulk of their purchases were made within that range. Neither are exporters—from whom during the last fortnight there has been a better demand than for months previous—seeking as heavy cattle as formerly. Evidently the fancy 1,500 to 2,000 lb bullock and fancy prices of past years have had their day. The quality of the last week's receipts was poor for the time of year, rough, barely half-fattened droves comprising a large proportion of the daily arrivals. For many of these $4.25@4.60 were the best figures that could be obtained.

Butchers and canners were free buyers all the week, and, although the market eased off a trifle during Wednesday and Thursday, the average for the six days was quite as high as for the previous week. During the first half of the week stock accumulated, but the week closed on empty pens. Cows sold at $2.75@4.50, bulls at $2.25@4.50, and common to fair steers at $4.25@4.75. There was throughout an active demand for stockers and feeders, and prices ranged steady and firm at $3.25@4.25 for the former and at $4.00@4.60 for the latter.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.00@ 6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	5.50@ 5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.20@ 5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@ 5.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	25.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 250 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The week opened actively and stronger, advancing 10@15c during Monday and Tuesday. There was a reaction of 5@10c on Wednesday, but later the market again took an upward turn and closed strong at 15@20c advance on the closing prices of the previous week. In comparison with the week ending Jan. 6 an increase in the supply of some 50,000 is noted, but we still fell rather more than 47,000 short of the total for the corresponding week last year. All but about 18,000 were taken by packers, the shipping demand not being very active. The quality averaged pretty good and most of the supply changed hands at $5.90@6.30 for light and at $5.90@6.50 for heavy. Saturday's market was active and strong at 5c advance on Friday's quotations, sales making at $5.90@6.40 for poor to choice light and at $5.90@6.80 for inferior to choice heavy. Skips and culls went at $4.50@5.70.

SHEEP—The supply was exceptionally heavy, having been exceeded but once or twice before since the yards were opened. The demand, however, was more than ordinarily active, and everything was taken at pretty full prices. We quote inferior to medium at $3.25@4.50 and good to extra at $4.75@5.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 250 head; shipments, 700 head; supply very scant; little done; some native steers, 1,350 lbs average, sold at $4.70; remainder of transactions small; retail lots ranging at $2.15@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; firm; common and light, $5.50@6.35; packing and butchers', $6.25@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 440 head; shipments, none; steady; $3.35@3.75 for medium; $4.00@4.50 for fair to good; $5.00@5.50 for prime to fancy heavy.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400 head; consigned through, 435 cars; nothing doing; 20 loads on sale, but a slim attendance of buyers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600 head; consigned through, 22 cars; fair demand, but lower rates; sales fair to good Western sheep, $5.00@5.50; choice, $5.65@5.85; Western lambs, $5.35@6.30; no Canadian on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head; consigned through, 127 cars; market dull and lower; sales of Yorkers good to choice, $6.35@6.40; extra, $6.45; light do, $6.10@6.20; good butchers' and mediums, $6.45@6.55; good heavy, 6.55@6.70; pigs, $5.90@6.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 260 head; supply too small to make market; nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,230 head; firm, better; $5.80@6.40; bulk of sales at $6.00@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; unchanged; nothing doing.

LUMBER.

A light trade is generally reported at the yards at the following figures for dry lumber:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$48.00@50.00
Same, ¾@1½	44.00
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	37.00
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	34.00
2x4 B select	24.00
First and second clear and finishing	43.00
Third clear	40.00
B select	25.00
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft	30.00
B stock boards, same lengths	25.00
C stock boards	20.00
D stock boards	19.00
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	30.00
A box, 13 inch and upwards	47.00
B box, 13 inch and upwards	41.00
C box, 13 inch and upwards	31.00
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	37.00
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	34.00
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	25.00
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	18.00
10 foot fencing flooring	16.00
Clear and A, 4 inch	34.00
B flooring, 4 inch	30.00
C flooring, 4 inch	24.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	22.50
A siding	21.50
B siding	19.00
Fencing siding	10.50
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	18.00
Common boards, 12@14 ft	16.50
Common boards, 16@20 ft	15.00
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft	13.00
First quality fencing	15.00
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	13.00
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	16.00
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	41.00
A siding strips	38.00
A flooring strips	35.00
B flooring strips	32.50
C flooring strips	23.00
Pickets, flat, common	9.00
Pickets, flat, rough, good	12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	19.00
Pickets, 1¼ in. square, D. & H., selected	21.00
2-in. battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft	85
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	15.00
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft	14.50
Timber, 3x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft	15.50
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft	15.50
18 ft, 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive	16.00
2x4, 4x4, 20@30 ft	16.50@23.00
2-inch cull plank	11.00
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard A	2.90

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear steady at 48s; short clear steady at 49s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s.

TURPENTINE—At London dull at 39s 3d.

RESIN—Common steady at 5s 9d.

FLOUR—Extra State steady at 12s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s; spring, 8s 4d@8s 10d; club, 9s 2d@9s 5d. Corn—6s 5d for new and 7s for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—5 p. m.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; 5 11-16@5 13-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,550.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 57s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s.

LONDON, Jan. 13—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@7s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat and corn steady. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Pork, 82s. Lard steady at 57s. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; short clear, 49s. Tallow firm at 44s. Cheese, 60s 6d. Beef, 126s.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmly held. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 10 3-16@10 7-16c; futures dull; January, 10.05c; February, 10.10c; March, 10.23c; April, 10.37c; May, 10.51c; June, 10.65c; July, 10.77c; August, 10.88c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 22,660 brls; exports, 8,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash grades ¼@½c higher; firm; options ¼@½c better, closing firm; receipts, 59,500 bu; exports, 89,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; No. 3 spring, $1.00; No. 3 red, $1.07½@1.08; steamer No. 2 red, $1.09¾; No. 2 red, $1.12½@1.14½; No. 1 red, $1.17; mixed winter, $1.06; ungraded white, 81c@$1.16; steamer No. 3 do, 89c; No. 2, 90c; No. 2 white, $1.00@1.01¼; steamer No. 1 white, 95c; No. 1 do, sales 2,000 bu at $1.11@1.11¼; No. 2 red, January, sales 288,000 bu at $1.12½@1.12¾, closing at $1.12¾; February, sales 360,000 bu at $1.13½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; March, sales 400,000 bu at $1.15¾@1.16, closing at $1.15¾; April, sales 176,000 bu at $1.17½@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾; May, sales 312,000 bu at $1.17¾@1.18¼, closing at $1.18¼. Corn—Cash, ¼@½c higher; options opened a shade better, afterwards weaker, declined ⅜@¾c, closing stronger; receipts, 27,000 bu; exports, 93,550 bu; ungraded, 63@71c; No. 3, 63@63½c; steamer, 64½c; No. 2, 67@67¾c; new, 69½c; old No. 2 white, 68c; ungraded white, 68c; No. 2 January, 67¾@68c, closing at 67¾c; February, 65½@67¼c, closing at 67¼c; March, 65⅞@66¼c, closing at 65¾c; April, 65@65¼c, closing at 65c; May, 64½@65c, closing at 64¾c. Oats ¼@½c better; fairly active; receipts, 53,530 bu; exports, 600 bu; mixed Western, 43@47c; white Western, 46@50c.

HAY—Firm; fairly active; 65c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher and firm; Rio cargoes, 6¾@9c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TALLOW—Firmer; 8¼@8⅜c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.57½@1.70.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 56c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm for choice; 28@29c.

LEATHER—Firm; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25½c.

WOOL—Dull; weak; domestic fleece, 32@47c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; new mess, $18.45@18.75, latter choice. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats dull and nominal; long clear middles, 9⅝@9¾c. Lard weak; prime steam, $10.90@10.95.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; 16@38c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 7@13½c.

LEAD—Quiet but steady; common, $4.70; refined, $4.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; slow; No. 2 red sold straight down from $1.02¼ to $1.01¾ cash; $1.02½ to $1.02 January; $1.02 to $1.01¾ February; $1.04 to $1.03¾ March; $1.05 April; $1.07 to $1.06¾ May; No. 3 red, 93½c. Corn lower; inactive; 47¼@47⅞c cash; 47¾@48⅛c January; 48@48½c February; 48¾@48⅞c March; 50½@50¾c May, closing at inside figures. Oats lower; 37¼@38¼c cash; 37½c bid January; 37¾c February; 37¾c May. Rye slow; 56c bid. Barley steady; 60@80c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.35.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $17.50 asked cash; sales $17.65 March; $17.90 bid May. Bulk meats stronger; long clear and short ribs, $8.80; short clear, $9.10. Bacon slow and unchanged. Lard firmer; held higher; $10.65 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 67,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firmly held; No. 2 hard, $1.05¾; No. 2, 97½c; January, 97¾c; February, 98¾c; March, 99¾c; May, $1.05½; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 70c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 56½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35¾c; white, 39@40c. Rye easier; No. 1, 59c; No. 2, 56c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 spring nominally 75c; No. 3 spring, extra, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.40 cash or January; $17.75 February. Lard—Prime steam, $10.60 cash or January; $10.80 February.

HOGS—Firmer; $5.90@6.30. Dressed hogs wanted at $7.00@7.25.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western about steady; dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, $1.10½@1.10¾; February, $1.11@1.11¼; March, $1.13½@1.13¾; April, $1.15¼@1.15½; May, $1.17¼ asked. Corn—Western higher; fairly active; mixed, spot, 69c asked; January, 66¼@66¾c; February, 67¼@67¾c; March, 66@66½c. Oats firm; Western white, 45@48c; mixed, 43@44c; Pennsylvania, 45@46c. Rye scarce and higher at 70@71c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 21@25c; roll, 20@23c.

EGGS—Quiet; fresh, 24@25c; limed, 15@18c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar dull.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17@1.17½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,062 brls; wheat, 33,336 bu; corn, 53,318 bu; oats, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,725 bu; corn, 90,841 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 72,675 bu; corn, 283,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.10@1.10¼; No. 2 red, January, $1.10¾@1.10½; February, $1.11½@1.11¾; March, $1.13½@1.13¾; April, $1.15@1.15¼. Corn—firm; rejected, 58@63c; No. 3, 67@68c; steamer, 68@69c; sail mixed, 69c; sail mixed, January, 64½@64¾c; February, 63½@65½c; March, 63@63½c; April, 63@63½c. Oats dull; in buyers' favor; white, 46@47½c; mixed, 44½@45c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard steady; steam, $10.70@10.75.

BUTTER—Dull and tending downward; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 30@31c.

EGGS—Steady; 28c.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,276 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 60,300 bu; oats, 9,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 24,600 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Steady; 9¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, $1.01@1.02, spot; $1.01 bid January; $1.08 bid May; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu. Corn stronger; 54½@55½c spot; 55¼c January; 54¾@54½c February; 54¾c bid March; 56½@56¾c May. Oats strong; higher; 41c spot; 38c bid February; 40¾c bid May. Rye strong and higher; 63@65c. Barley steady, with a good demand; extra No. 3 fall, 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; $17.50@17.75. Lard stronger; $10.50. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 11c.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.13.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; family, $4.50@4.75; fancy, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.02. Corn strong; 55¼c. Oats strong; higher; 41c. Rye strong; higher; 64@65c. Barley steady; unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $17.50@17.75. Lard firmer; $10.50@10.60. Bulk meats steady; $6.75@9.12½. Bacon firm; $10.25@10.75.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 11,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; weaker and slow; No. 2 red, 92⅝c bid cash; 85½c bid February. Corn—Receipts, 26,000 bu; shipments, 23,000 bu; firmer; 41½c bid cash; 41¾c February; 43½c May. Oats dull; 33c bid cash.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 13.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm; higher; high mixed, 49@49½c; mixed, 48½@49c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 39@39½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 59@59½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 30,050 bu; oats, 14,625 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 32,500 bu; oats, 61,625 bu; rye, 8,500 bu; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.40.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Clear rib and long clear easier; $10.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and firm. Molasses in fair demand; common, 25@30c; prime to choice, 45@55c. Rice steady, with a good demand.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot or January, $1.02¼; February, $1.03¼; March, $1.05 bid; April, $1.07 bid; May, $1.09. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 58¾c bid; January held at 54½c; February, 54¾c; May, 55½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38½c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.13.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat active and a shade higher; No. 2 red, $1.14. Corn active and a shade higher; mixed, 49½c. Oats quiet; mixed, 37c.

OSWEGO

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn higher; new high mixed, 64c.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 13.—PETROLEUM—The market today was dull and uneventful, the fluctuations during the entire day ranging between 89¾c and 89¼c, opening at the latter figure and closing at 89¾c. Sales, 717,000 brls. Total shipments Friday, 53,713 brls; charters, 7,968 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.—PETROLEUM—The afternoon was a continuance of the features of the morning market; dull but firm; opened at 89¾c; closed at 89⅝c; trading light.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates steady; closed 89¾c; refined, 7⅝@7¾c Philadelphia delivery. Nothing of interest transpired at the Oil Exchange during the morning session; market dull; not much doing; opened sales, 89½c; declined 89⅜c; closed 89¾c.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13.—PETROLEUM—Oil opened at 89¾c; highest, 90c; lowest, 89⅜c; closed at 90c; shipments, 54,712 brls; charters, 7,936; runs, 63,634.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Market very quiet in consequence of disagreeable weather; movement, however, of very good proportions and of some spring specialties very fair orders placed. The following reduced prices were made by agents: Shetucket tickings, S and SW, 9½c; do, SS and SSW, 11c; Falls tickings, BB, 13c; do, AA, 14c; do, AAA, 15½c; do, OBO, 32 inches, 17c; do, OBO, 36 inches, 19c. Many buyers were announced to arrive next week. The volume of business for the week was very good for an early stage of the season, and larger than the corresponding week last year.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Active and unchanged; middling, 9¾c; sales, 3,800 bales; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,450; stock 63,400.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 2,617 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,243; sales, 1,950; stock, 132,410.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 8,485 bales; gross, 9,000; exports to Great Britain, 9,300; Continent, 2,896; sales, 9,450; stock, 313,435.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 49½c.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod-liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on consumption send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	* 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	§ 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:20 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 7:05 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	* 1:00 p m	* 2:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:30 a m

‡Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 3:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 3:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:35 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:35 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:00 a m	b 1:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 7:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 7:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:25 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:15 p m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:35 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 3:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
bSpringfield Night Express	* 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:35 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:35 a m	* 2:35 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	§12:30 p m	§ 2:35 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express {via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:30 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:40 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 7:00 a m	* 6:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:07 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:15 a m	* 5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	§10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	§10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:50 a m	* 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Florida, Nassau, Bermuda, Mexico, Etc.

Love & Alden's single and excursion tickets and circular tours embracing all popular summer and winter resorts in the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Nassau, Bermuda, West Indies, etc., etc. Call or send postage for the American Tourist Gazette, illustrated, containing rates and routes and valuable information to the Tourist, Invalid, or Pleasure-Seeker. Love & Alden's Tourist Office, 114 Washington-st.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

No new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday. There was one death at the hospital—A. Frake, who was taken from No. 436 West Jackson street. He came from Michigan about two weeks ago.

At 1 o'clock this morning Her Majesty's Opera Company had not reached the city, and the railroad officials at the West Side depot were of opinion that they would not arrive before 4 o'clock.

The prediction of Commissioner De Wolf as to small-pox seems to be verified, as only nineteen cases have occurred last week, and the disease is not as fatal as it was, only four persons having died.

At the meeting of the Agricultural and General Coöperative Colony yesterday at No. 54 West Lake street a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and steps taken to secure a charter and place the colony in working order.

At a meeting of the Austrian Union in the rooms of the Schweizer Mannerchor, in Uhlich Block, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to arrange a ball or entertainment in the near future for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Austria.

Robert Dietz, a one-legged tough, Dan Shea, and Louis Reidle are locked up charged with being responsible for the disappearance of a number of spoons, knives, and forks from Baum's Pavilion a few nights ago. They were arrested by Sergt. Sheppard and Officer Sergeant.

The Chicago Arbeiter Krankenkasse, a Bavarian Society, held their regular quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon in Steinmüller's Hall, 45 North Clark street. About 100 members were present, and elected John Weber President and Henry Bitz Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Richard R. Haines, New York; Charles F. Washburn, Worcester, Mass.; the Hon. Benjamin F. Thurston, Providence; G. N. Atwood, Albany, N. Y.; F. H. McClure, General Purchasing Agent, and A. L. McNaughton, Paymaster of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Leland.

Charles Engel, a reputed thief of slick calibre, who has been buried at the Central Station in those vilest of cells for three days, was transferred to the Harrison Street Station yesterday, perhaps because it was feared that the vermin would get away with him. No charge is yet made against him.

Ald. Geohegan has been looking at the school buildings with a view to discovery how the children could get out in case of a fire. He found that there was only one stairway from the top stories, where the smallest scholars are in many cases, and he proposes to ask the Council to take action which will provide more means of egress.

Superintendent Kirkland has received a dozen letters a day since the Newhall House fire complaining of the lack of fire-escapes in boarding-houses of twenty-five feet front and three stories high. Although some of them are overcrowded, and lives might possibly be lost in case of a fire when all the boarders were asleep, the law doesn't apply to such structures, so the Superintendent is unable to quiet the fears of the occupants.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 54 West Lake street. A committee of three was appointed to represent the society at the annual convention of the United Irish Societies to be held the second Sunday in February. Arrangements were also perfected for the thirty-second annual ball, to be given on St. Patrick's Day in West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, the proceeds of which go to the poor.

Mr. W. J. Onaham, President of St. Patrick's Society, has received during the past week several hundred letters from prominent citizens, in which promise is made that the writers will gladly attend the lecture of Bishop Ireland next Wednesday at Central Music-Hall, and will do all they can to induce others to attend. The attendance promises to be very large. The eloquent prelate will meet a number of gentlemen Thursday evening at the Union Catholic Library Association to discuss matters in connection with the temperance movement.

The new Catholic church at Pullman will be dedicated next Sunday with imposing ceremonies. Several of the Irish and Catholic Societies, including several divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will turn out in procession on the occasion. Archbishop Feehan will officiate. Father John Waldron Jr. is the pastor of the Pullman parish, which includes about 500 families and about 1,200 communicants. The congregation is growing, and it is expected that before many years further church accommodation will be needed.

Emil Baumgarten is a dissolute young man whose mother manages an establishment of questionable reputation at No. 55 La Salle street. Yesterday Emil got on a bender, and with a hatchet in his hand ran amuck through the halls, frightening the wits out of all the women in the house. Their shrieks attracted the attention of Officer M. J. Mahoney, who investigated, and upon putting in an appearance was turned upon by the young man, who attempted to "do" him. The attempt was a miserable failure, and he was locked up at the armory on a charge of assault with intent to do a bodily injury.

A German Catholic church, the basement of which is designed for school purposes, will be erected early the coming spring at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, under the direction of the Rev. Peter Fischer, pastor of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua. The building site is 200x150, and the church structure will be about 100x45 feet. The main auditorium will have a seating capacity of between 500 and 600, and will also contain a large organ and gallery, and a fine, new altar. The remainder of the ground is set apart for a pastoral residence, and such other building as may be found necessary in coming years.

Conrad Link was arrested yesterday by Officers Crowe and Smith and locked up on suspicion of being one of the men who assaulted Mr. W. F. Calvert, foreman of the Illinois Central shops, as he was on his way home one night last week. As Mr. Calvert is unable to say who assaulted him, and doesn't think he could identify the men if they were brought before him, there is only a slight chance of the officers being able to catch the right fellows. Link was formerly under Calvert at the shops, and was discharged by him on the day of the assault. This is the principal source of suspicion against him.

The Bridgeport Pumping-Works were put in operation Saturday afternoon—that is, one engine was started to operate two of the eight pumps, and yesterday the engine and pumps were working steadily without interference from the ice which covered the river. It is the intention to work the pumps at from 115 to 125 turns per minute when they are in full operation, but yesterday the two pumps worked at but thirty turns per minute. In the works are four engines and eight pumps, which will have a capacity of pumping 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The two pumps yesterday pumped out about 4,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The sight is a very curious one, and the Bridgeport Pumping-Works will probably be as interesting to visitors as the Water-Works are. It is proposed to keep the engine and the two pumps at work steadily now, and to add power at different times.

The First Christian Church had its annual meeting after morning service yesterday. The election resulted as follows: Trustees, George C. Christian, Walter S. Ellis, Charles L. Mesley; Elders, M. N. Lord, S. L. Wright; Deacons, Charles R. Hester, F. S. Davis, George R. Fymire, J. W. Edmanson; Treasurer, Mrs. M. D. Raggio; Church Clerk, A. Larrabee. The Treasurer reported receipts of the year, $1,040.55; disbursements, $1,015.55: balance on hand, $25. It was voted to employ as pastor Mr. F. S. Davis, of Dallas, Tex., while he remains in the city attending Hahnemann Medical College. A resolution was also adopted to organize a mission Sunday-school at some needy point in the city not nearer than one mile to any other Christian church or school, and Mr. Albert Larrabee was appointed Superintendent.

A company of capitalists have obtained from the owner, Shepherd Brooks, of Boston, a lease of a building site at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, upon which they intend to erect a permanent home for the Commercial National Bank, a magnificent and commodious six-story bank and office building. The terms of the lease are similar to the terms of the lease of the ground upon which the Grannis Block now stands, and the rental will be $12,500 per annum for the first twelve years, and after that a sum equivalent to the taxes and 5 per cent upon a valuation to be made every five years. The site already forms a portion of the tract which is now the most valuable unoccupied property within the city, and the erection upon it of such a building in such close proximity to the First National Bank Building will make the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets one of most valuable in the city.

Jasper Self, a farmer hailing from Litchfield, Ill., was at police headquarters last night with a Deputy-Sheriff looking for his 15-year-old daughter Hattie, who has been missing for some time. Hattie was brought here about a month ago by Mrs. J. M. Sutton, of No. 3750 Johnson place, where she remained until about two weeks ago. Two weeks ago last Friday Mrs. Sutton had occasion to speak to the girl about her conduct at the table, and was told by the girl that she objected to being "bossed." That afternoon the girl left the house and did not turn up again until last Friday evening, when she came to the house with a strange man and woman and demanded some of her clothing that had been left there. These Mrs. Sutton refused to give her because she held the girl responsible for the disappearance of an opera-glass, and until it was returned determined to hang to the clothes. Upon being told that she could not have her clothes Hattie and her strange companions went away threatening to return with a policeman. That was the last they saw of her. Her father was notified and came here to look for her. While waiting for her to turn up he is stopping at Mrs. Sutton's, where Hattie may find him if she desires to do so.

SAFETY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

An evening paper reporter Saturday asked Mr. James R. Willett, architect to the Board of Education, what his views were about the present condition of the public-school buildings so far as the safety of the pupils and teachers are concerned, and the means of escape in case a fire did break out in any of them. In reply to a question, Mr. Willett said: "I have only been in two or three buildings for a particular object in connection with the construction of new buildings, and only examined them with reference to special points. One thing did strike me, however, and it was the only one—I thought the stairways were too near each other. By being constructed across the hall, instead of lengthways at each end, the smoke that would cut off retreat by one would cut off escape by the other. The danger is not so much of being burned as from being suffocated by the smoke, for were it not for the smoke there would generally be plenty of time to escape before the stairs are burned, and when the stairs are so near each other there might just as well be only one stairway."

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION

was held at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the rooms in the Court-House, President R. Biddle Roberts in the chair. Treasurer Ball reported $218 in hand at the end of last year, $410 collected during the year, $550 expended, and a balance on hand at the present time of $78. The association was out of debt, and the running expenses for the current year would not exceed $150. Most of the money expended during the last year had been for furnishing the new rooms of the association. On recommendation of the Committee on Admissions Mr. Schissler was unanimously elected a member of the association. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, S. Corning Judd; Vice-Presidents, James L. High and C. M. Hardy; Secretary, George W. Cass; Treasurer, F. Q. Ball; Board of Managers, Col. A. N. Waterman, H. O. Collins, and Henry Brown (to serve three years); Committee on Admissions, William H. King, L. S. Hodges, and J. R. S. Quick (to serve three years). The Chair said a complaint had been filed against a certain member of the bar, not a member of the association, and it was reported to the Committee of Inquiry. Mr. Jayne presented a resolution to the effect that, in view of the light current expenses, the annual dues for 1883 be made $2 if paid before May 1, 1883, and members in arrears could have such arrearages remitted is these dues were paid. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Jayne proposed an amendment to the by-laws to the effect that not no regular monthly meetings be held, and that outside of the annual meeting, special meetings could be called by the Board of Managers, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, or by the Secretary upon the written request of four members. It was decided to publish 300 copies of the list of officers and members of the association. After tendering a vote of thanks to the retiring President the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings met Saturday afternoon and decided to recommend the passage of the order requiring the exit-doors of theatres and halls to be left open during a performance, and directing the Superintendent of Buildings to see whether the improvements required by the special Committee had been made. The petition of the Exposition Company asking that they be allowed 4 per cent on the stock and to devote the surplus receipts to an art exhibition instead of paying $10,000 a year rent to the city was laid over for a week in order that Secretary Reynolds and others might be heard.

THE WONDERS OF WATER.

The quantity of water used in Chicago last year was 24,150,000,000 gallons. Talking of this Commissioner Crogier said the water would form a cube of 1,478 feet; a river 200 feet wide, fifteen feet deep, and 204 miles long; fill a canal sixty feet wide, six feet deep, and about 1,700 miles long; form a canal twenty feet wide and ten feet deep from New York to San Francisco, 3,038 miles; cover the entire city (thirty-four square miles) to a depth of three and one-half feet; but the quantity would equal only about one-fourteenth of an inch of the depth of surface of Lake Michigan—23,000 square miles. The weight of the water equaled 100,393,378 tons. The distance traveled by the fly-wheels of the pumping engines, representing 333,182 miles, would girdle the earth thirteen and one-half times. The water would fill 7,000,000 miles of four-inch pipe, 782,000 miles of thirty-six-inch pipe, 86,500 miles of five-foot tunnel, and 16,000 miles of seven-foot tunnel. And yet Chicago is not a temperance city.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Printing of the County Board has agreed to invite bids for sundry requisitions for printing and stationery. Bidders will come to the board rooms and examine samples of what is wanted, and present sealed bids, which will be opened in public, and the award it is said will be made to the lowest bidder, and when the goods are delivered they will be compared with the samples, and received or rejected as the case may be.

The grand jury yesterday heard the testimony of Commissioner O'Neill and Architect Egan in reference to the sanitary condition of the Criminal Court Building, but since the Commissioners had agreed to remedy the defects complained of, they concluded to rest the investigation for the present to see what the board would do in the matter at their meeting to-morrow. If they order the imprivements made, which have been suggested, this will probably be the last of it; if they do not, however, there will be trouble, for there is an evident disposition to fasten the responsibility for the present condition of affairs upon some one, and Commmissioner Albright seems to be the man. In any event, it is thought that he will be censured for discharging the architect employed by the board to look after the work, notwithstanding he denies the accusation. The other matters set down to be investigated will be taken up during the coming week.

THE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

There was another chapter in the complaints against the hospital management Saturday. It came from Casper Gepfad, who had been taken in for treatment in May last, and it was made in a note to Commissioner Donnersberger. He had paid $15 for board and treatment, and had been given a receipt for it, which was signed by ex-Clerk Donnelly, and what he wanted evidently was to have the money returned. When he came to the institution in the guise of a pauper he had $190 in his pocket, but in the absence of any rules governing admissions he was taken in as a "pay patient" and kept until he was well, and charged at the rate of about $7 per week. But the trouble in the case, so far as the county is concerned, is that the $15 he paid never came to Warden Dixon's hands—at least no account of it appears in his subsequent reports. Mr. Donnelly was clerk at the time and made out the reports now on file, and since the receipt is in his handwriting the Commissioners are inclined to charge him with the shortcoming; at least he will be called upon to explain, especially since Warden Dixon says he knows nothing about the matter. Further than this, the Commissioners have season to think that it is barely possible that other receipts are out for money paid to Mr. Donnelly when he was clerk, and they are anxious for persons holding them to send them to the board in order that the books may be gone over, and that the actual shortage on this account, if any, may be discovered. Mr. Donnelly was one of the hold-overs from ex-Warden Mills' administration, it will be remembered, and was discharged a few months ago as the result of the Albright investigation. He is now employed in the County Agent's office.

THE PARNELL FUND.

MEETING OF IRISH-AMERICANS—SUBSCRIPTIONS POURING IN FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

About fifty Irish-American gentlemen met at the Sherman House club-room yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the financial difficulties of the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell, and to devise ways and means to indemnify him in some degree for his sacrifices in the Irish national cause.

Among those present were Messrs. Michael Keeley, Thomas Lynch, Patrick Cavanagh, Arthur Dixon, W. J. Hynes, P. F. Ryan, H. E. McLean, John F. Dee, Denis O'Connor, J. W. Enright, P. T. McElherne, Fintan Lalor, H. O. Ruare, D. J. Gallery, Thomas D. Coleman, C. J. White, Martin Hayes, R. V. Johnson, T. M. Duggan.

Mr. P. Cavanagh was called to the chair and J. M. Carroll officiated as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and stated that he had been informed by Mr. Denis O'Connor that he had already received about $1,000 in reply to an appeal made in a local weekly newspaper. He said that there could be no question of the duty of Irish-American citizens in the premises.

Mr. John F. Finerty indorsed the views of the Chairman, and stated that he was in a position to know that the statement cabled from London by George W. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, was absolutely false, and was done for a purpose—the purpose of defeating the movement for the indemnification of Mr. Parnell, which he had reason to know would be eminently successful if vigorously pushed.

Mr. W. J. Hynes said there could be no doubt that it was the duty of Irish-American citizens to indemnify Mr. Parnell. It was another question as to the way in which that should be done. He thought that if the matter were properly and judiciously arranged, the mortgage on Mr. Parnell's property would be paid off before the 1st of April. Mr. McElherne, Ald. Dixon, and Mr. George Fleming made some remarks.

It was finally resolved to submit the whole matter to a committee consisting of Messrs. P. Cavanagh, Michael Keeley, Arthur Dixon, William Fogarty, W. J. Hynes, J. W. Enright, Thomas Lynch, John F. Finerty, C. J. White, J. M. Carroll, Denis O'Connor, and George Fleming. This committee was requested to report to a meeting to be held next Sunday afternoon.

Several subscriptions were handed in during the meeting, and a letter was read from Father Thomas P. Hodnett, of St. Malachy's Church, Chicago, warmly indorsing the movement, and promising to do all in his power to aid the project. The attendance at the meeting and the enthusiasm of those present indicate that a Parnell indemnity fund will be subscribed in a short time.

EVOLUTION.

THE FIRST OF PROF. GARRISON'S SERIES OF LECTURES AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Prof. H. D. Garrison commenced a series of illustrated lectures at the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon on "Evolution and Its Bearing on Revelation and Theology." He was greeted with a very small audience, and what he had to say was received with a mingling of applause and hisses. He commenced by recounting the beliefs and theories of the ancients as to the solar system, and followed this up with a criticism of the views entertained by the sacred writers on astronomy, dwelling upon and illustrating the growth of the science. He attacked the theories of Joshua, Daniel, and others in reference to the sun, etc., and held that if the sun could be made to go back or stand still, as was taught by the miracles of old, all of the infidels in the world would be converted at once. He next threw a variety of pictures on a canvas illustrating the views entertained by the ancients of the form of the earth, of what Heaven was, of Dante's hell, of paradise, and of Copernicus' conception of the solar system. Each view was explained as presented, which was, perhaps, the most interesting part of the lecture. In conclusion he expressed regret that science had always been fought by religious bigotry, but notwithstanding this he said the flat earth of the Bible had been pryed out of the public mind, and the old Church had become not only a retreating past, but had also surrendered its chronology. On the whole, the lecture was purely historical and little else than a preface to those which are to follow, which promise to be intensely interesting to scientists.

COLD ENOUGH,

BUT NOT SO COLD AS IN DECEMBER.

The man who bundled out of bed yesterday morning to build the fire insisted that it was the coldest day this winter. He was wrong. Perhaps he felt the cold more than he did on the 7th of December last, but this was owing to the fact that the atmosphere yesterday was heavily charged with moisture. At the signal service station the officer in charge proved by a thermometer, which he called "self-registering and reliable," that the mercury did not descend to the sub-cellar as it did on the 7th of December.

"How cold was it?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon.

"One and nine-tenths degrees below zero is as low as we can truthfully quote Uncle Sam's instrument."

"But other thermometers in the city run lower?"

"Yes; they are nearer the ground."

"Has there been intense cold at other points?"

"No, I can hardly say that. At Duluth, Minn., it was 22 below; at La Crosse, 12 below; at St. Paul, 7 below; and at Milwaukee, 7 below."

"How about the wind?"

"Not as fierce or as rapid as in December. But I think there is trouble in the Northwest. At Deadwood, Bismarck, Fort Buford, Fort Custer, and Fort Garry the wires are down and no reports are received. This looks to me very much like a severe storm."

The impression that yesterday was the coldest day experienced in Chicago this winter was quite general, but figures show conclusively that the thermometrical registration was several degrees higher than on the 7th of December. On that day the mercury was 10 degrees below at 7 a. m., 4 below at noon, 2 below at 6 p. m., and 4 below at 8 p. m. The average temperature yesterday was about 5 degrees warmer. The dampness of the atmosphere, however, pinched the ears more sharply, benumbed toes, and stiffened fingers, and led to the misapprehension as to the position of the mercury in the bulb.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE OLD REGIMENT PREPARING FOR A BANQUET.

The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Young in the chair.

The committee on a reunion of the old regiment reported in favor of a banquet to be given at some future date.

The report was accepted, and the committee was continued with power to act, after ascertaining the number who would contribute and attend.

A communication from Adjutant-General Elliott in regard to the service of three companies—Hayden's, Clybourn's, and Hardings—who were in the State service one month at the breaking out of the War prior to being mustered into the Nineteenth Illinois infantry and the United States service, was read. The communication stated that the original muster-rolls were at Springfield in the hands of the Adjutant-General. The communication was referred to the committee, who were instructed to request the Adjutant-General to furnish certificates for each man and turn them over to the club, to be delivered to such of the members who are still alive and to the friends of deceased members. In case any action of the Legislature was needed in the matter, the committee were empowered to have a proper bill prepared.

On motion, Comrade Norman T. Gassette was appointed historian of the club, and a committee appointed to assist in collecting data, and furthering the publication of a history of the regiment at an early date.

A neat badge, a sample of which was shown, was adopted by the club, and twenty-five ordered procured immediately. The badge consists of a Maltese cross suspended from a pin. In the centre of the cross is a raised tiger's head made from the original Ellsworth die. Pendant from the cross is an acorn, the corps badge to which the regiment belonged.

A committee of three to be known as the Pension Committee was appointed by the Chair. The duties of this committee will be to assist worthy members of the club and regiment to procure the proper evidence to enable them to secure pensions when entitled thereto.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The smash-up which occurred to two passenger trains on the Lake Shore Road at Harrison street Saturday evening delayed the suburban trains on the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads so that some of the theatre-goers were late in arriving at their entertainments. The collision was occasioned by the ignorance of a new engineer, who had never been over this end of the line before. He supposed he was to run his train right into the depot, whereas he should have stopped and had the baggage-car cut loose from the coaches, which are then backed into the depot by another engine. The switch was set to run the baggage over to the proper point, but unfortunately the 5:15 train was just pulling out, and the result was a collision.

No trains were sent over the Albert Lea route of the Rock Island Road yesterday morning on account of the severe snow-storm along that line, and none arrived during the afternoon yesterday.

Capt. H. A. Parker is home from Springfield, but will return this evening to be present to-morrow to vote for United States Senator.

Mr. F. M. Smith, of the Englewood *Eye*, and Mr. Fletcher N. Barney have gone to Dakota to locate claims for twenty-five or thirty old soldiers.

A Telephone Exchange is promised to Englewood residents, which will be appreciated.

$13,800 Profit on $115 Capital.

Philadelphia Record.

Fifteen years ago eighteen gentlemen, who were engaged in the oyster trade in this city, subscribed to twenty-three shares of the stock of the "Philadelphia Oystermen's Association," which was just then organizing, paying $5 a share, or a total of $115 for their twenty-three shares. Since that time these eighteen gentlemen have become the only shareholders of the association, the other shares having from time to time been purchased by the association. There have not during the fifteen years of the existence of the association been any assessments of the stock, so that the $115, with interest for fifteen years, or less than $220, represents the amount of money the eighteen stockholders have put out for their stock. On Tuesday next every one who holds a share of the stock will be paid over $600 per share, the eighteen shareholders dividing among themselves over $13,800 as the profits of their investments of $115. The association will then cease to exist. It started out by leasing wharves below Dock street at a time when the Delaware Bay oyster supply by small schooners and sloops to this city was brought here in over 500 vessels, and when it was no uncommon thing for 250 vessel-loads of oysters to be unloading at one time at the association's wharves. Three years ago the association leased the wharves at the foot of Brown street, and an attempt was made to take the trade away from Delaware avenue, below Spruce, but the attempt has not succeeded. The association's lease expired on the 31st of December last, and as no money has been made in the last two or three years the body has determined to break up and divide the cash on hand. The largest shareholders are John A. Meyers and the President of the association, Benjamin Haney, each of whom owns three shares, and will get over $1,800. The decadence of the Delaware Bay oyster supply to this city by boats is shown in the fact that now it is a very unusual thing to see over seventy-five vessels in port at one time. Most of the oysters are now shipped by rail.

Whence Comes the Name

Of Sozodont? It is derived from two Greek words signifying "to preserve the teeth"; and it deserves its title, for there is no preparation which will do this more rapidly, surely, and pleasantly. The consumption of Sozodont is immense.

TELEGRAPHIC MATTERS.

Prayer of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Reciting Certain Violations of Law—The St. Louis Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Palmer today argued before the Supreme Court on a bill of equity in behalf of the Commonwealth to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from monopolizing other competing companies in this State. After reciting the many consolidations of other lines made by the Western Union (the Attorney-General claimed) that were without authority of law, were contrary to public policy, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, it was shown to the court that by the Constitution of Pennsylvania it was provided among other things that "no telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph." The bill continues: "And the said Attorney-General also gives the court here to understand, and be further informed, that the said corporation defendant, the Western Union Telegraph Company, has established and sought to establish a monopoly of the business of transmitting telegraphic communications within the State of Pennsylvania, and has by its repeated violations of the Constitution of said Commonwealth and defiant disregard of the prohibition contained in Section 12, Article 16 thereof, forfeited its right to exercise the franchise of maintaining and operating telegraph lines in the said State or of doing any business whatever therein, and can no longer claim the benefit of the comity existing between the States of Pennsylvania and New York. Wherefore the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the maintenance of its laws and the vindication of its sovereignty, needs relief, as follows: That a decree may be made declaring all contracts, leases, and consolidations made by and between defendants and other telegraph companies in violation of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania null and void; that said corporation, the Western Union Telegraph Company, defendants, its officers, agents, and servants, be restrained perpetually from maintaining and operating any line or lines of telegraph within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which have been acquired and are now operated by them in violation of the Constitution and laws of the said Commonwealth." The bill winds up by asking that the court direct the defendant to file an appearance within fourteen days after service upon them of a copy of this information, and to make a full, true, direct, and perfect answer to the charges therein alleged within thirty days thereafter.

The court declined to grant the bill at once, and the matter went over till next week. The action of Attorney-General Palmer excites no little comment, as he has previously been reckoned the friend rather than the enemy of corporations.

JUDGE WALL HEARING THE CASE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE VS. WESTERN UNION AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The motion to dissolve the injunctions obtained in the name of the Wiggins Ferry Company and Illinois & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. The Board of Trade Telegraph and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, by which the Board of Trade Company is prevented from doing business through to St. Louis, came on this morning before Judge Wall at Belleville. It appeared by the affidavits of L. C. Baker, of St. Louis, Superintendent of the Western Union, and others, that both suits were really instigated and prosecuted by that company to prevent a rival line from competing for St. Louis business, and that the wires were cut by the men in the employ of the Western Union, who had kept a gang of armed men for weeks encamped on the highway to prevent a connection of the wires. The Judge took the papers and promised an early decision. The injunction was issued Nov. 30. Three efforts had been made to get a hearing, but no Judge could be found until now. The damages to the Board of Trade Company are estimated at between $500 and $1,000 per day.

Mr. A. C. Storey, the counsel for the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, returned to Chicago yesterday, and a TRIBUNE reporter saw him in the evening.

"We proved," said he, "and they admitted, that the Western Union is prosecuting both suits. We set up, and they admitted, that they have a contract made later than that with the Baltimore & Ohio, whereby the Belt-Line people are to let no other company come in on their right of way, and to allow the Western Union to use their names in litigation. It was argued, and they did not furnish any authorities against the proposition, that this was a proceeding in restraint of trade to prevent competition, which the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the famous warehouse cases, and the Supreme Court of Georgia and Alabama, the United States Supreme Court, and Judge McCreary had decided, was against public policy, and could not be allowed. The point was made that it was barratry for the Western Union to make a contract to be allowed to bring suits in the names of other persons, and the company stand in the background, merely to vindicate pretended rights of their own under such contract.

THE PECULIAR SITUATION

of the ground at East St. Louis—for miles it is owned by the Wiggins Ferry Company, the Bridge Company, and the railroads in which Gould and other Western Union men are interested—makes it difficult to reach the river except over this belt line right of way, which was to be used temporarily. We have been trying since August to get through—to condemn places for our poles, and the suit comes on for trial to-morrow, when the evidence will probably be commenced. We go along the highway until we reach the Belt Line, and, as the Wiggins Ferry Company own the highway, that is why they as well as the Belt Line applied for an injunction, which was issued on the theory that the putting of poles in the highway creates a new burden upon the land different from that already owned by the public, and for which they are entitled to compensation. The Supreme Court have decided that 50 cents a pole was fair, and when we get to a hearing on the merits I think it will be held that the damages are infinitesimal, as there isn't a case where an adjoining proprietor has either been allowed to recover damages or get an injunction."

"When do you expect a decision from Judge Wall?"

"Tuesday or Wednesday, and I think he will dissolve the injunctions."

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

At the Liberal League last night, as President Magie was not present, Prof. Baumgras called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. George M. Sloan, who was announced to lecture upon "The Canker of Civilization." Mr. Sloan said he would discuss for a few minutes a subject which it would take a lifetime of reflection to fathom. Only a few of the nations had become civilized to a certain extent. It was good for man to obey the laws of nature, for to be virtuous was to be happy. To ascertain just what was the canker of civilization it was necessary to inquire in what way man had deviated from the laws of nature. The so-called laws of God, which were the laws of nature, told plainly that those who disobeyed the laws must suffer. Mr. Sloan gave a Socialistic idea of the canker of civilization. Everywhere, in proportion to the intelligence of the people, there was discontent. Man was never made to work, but merely, like other animals, to exercise a few hours each day and grow strong. He regarded Most, who believed in dynamite, as good as most anybody else. Under some circumstances he himself might believe in dynamite, but being an American he believed in a reign of ideas. If he were in Russia he might desire, like Samson, to pull down the temple, even though he went with it. He wished his hearers to think wealth degraded society, and it was also degraded by men standing in the pulpit and ruling over the people by superstition, and they dared not get up and say: "It is false."

At the conclusion of the paper Prof. Baumgras called for the usual collection, and, after strongly urging a generous contribution, he hit upon the happy idea of sending a fair daughter of Eve around soliciting, and, of course, as ever since the time of Adam, the maiden wiles proved irresistible.

As usual, the Professor seemed wound up for the occasion, and must have his say. He could not concur with the speaker, and quite sensibly upheld the dignity of labor. Several persons expressed a desire to discuss the paper, but the Chair was informed they had been running out of order, they having a matter to be heard from left over from the last meeting. This proved no less than a new "declaration of independence," a long, disjointed, inconsistent rambling mixture of Socialism, Radicalism, and State sovereignty, political heresies, etc., and was enough to cause the bones of Thomas Jefferson to turn uncomfortably even at this late day. Here is an example: "To rational conception of man must be brought an enlightened perception of natural requirements." Under the new "declaration" all laws enforcing the collection of interest-bearing debts are to be abolished.

Mrs. Mills, a little woman with a Mother Hubbard air, a pair of fists, and a positive determination, condemned the declaration because it upheld that cursed thing—labor.

Messrs. Schilling, Stevens, Russell, Gleason, and others indulged in lengthy discussion upon the matter, and although it was passed upon by the Liberal League the world is still here and the "vag" still laboriously treads the street in quest of charitable shekels.

THE LAW OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Several Chicago Justices of the Peace who have been appealed to by parties swindled by "employment agents" have declined to issue warrants. At the recent investigation before Justice Prindiville in the case of George Bell vs. Brown, alias Dement and Holland, a testified that after satisfying himself that he had been defrauded he went to a Justice with the idea of commencing proceedings against the swindler. The Justice refused to issue the warrant, remarking: "There is no way to reach these scoundrels." This view of the case is an erroneous one. One of the ordinances of the city is framed with reference to just such instances of fraud. Those who have been victimized will find ample ground for legal procedure in the following:

"SEC. 2. That Sec. 1,548 of Art. 32 of Chap. 15 of the municipal code of 1881 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Any person keeping an intelligence-office as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly, or through any agent or other person or persons, make use of any improper device, deceit, false representation, false pretense, or any imposition whatsoever for any improper purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining a fee, money, gratuity, or other thing of value from any customer, person or persons, or patron or patrons, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than $100 nor more than $200, and upon a second conviction the Mayor shall revoke the license.'"

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Lives Lost in the Big Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—Will you please give the known number of lives lost at the big fire of 1871. And oblige, W. B. A.

The exact number of lives lost in the big fire is unknown. It is very doubtful if there were more than thirty, all told.

The Hyde Park Police.

HYDE PARK, Jan. 14.—[To the Editor.]—In your Saturday's issue I noticed a communication signed "S," referring to the actions of a policeman, who, it is alleged, makes a practice of lounging about saloons in the vicinity of Parkside and Woodlawn waiting for invitations to drink. In reply I would say that I have investigated the matter and find no evidence to sustain the accusation. However, if the writer or any one else can furnish and substantiate any similar complaint at my headquarters concerning any Hyde Park policeman I will see to it that he is promptly discharged, as I do not desire to screen the improper actions of any man on the force.

NICHOLAS HUNT,
Captain of Police.

All the Way from South Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—From a record of the proceedings of a mass-meeting of citizens Thursday evening in Grand Crossing, which met for the avowed purpose of talking over the advisability of changing the form of Government in Hyde Park, one would suppose that the delegation of citizens from Colehour was made up of representative men of South Chicago. Such was not the case. Those who went by special train from this vicinity, it is alleged, do not stand in the highest estimation, and, in fact, do not have a high social standing among all who are acquainted with the "match bond" cases. It must not be understood by the people generally that South Chicago business-men and citizens are in any way like that delegation. South Chicago men are gentlemen, take them as a whole. There is as much intelligence and refinement in South Chicago as in any other place. The people here do not want the imputation set upon them that they can be represented by a lot of hoodlums. With this correction, I am, respectfully, JOHN SMITH.

Early Chicago—Lieut. Brooks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[To the Editor.]—In the letter of Mrs. Susan M. Callis, of Hopkinsville, Ky., to the Hon. John Wentworth, published in THE TRIBUNE of today, allusion is made to Lieut. Brooks, of the Third Infantry, stationed at Chicago in 1817. In Mr. Wentworth's note Lieut. Brooks is spoken of simply as being from Kentucky, which reference fails to identify that officer with the late Edward Brooks, a prominent citizen of Detroit, who married the daughter of Chief-Justice May, of Michigan, by whom he had a large family of children, one of whom, Mrs. H. M. Scovel, is a resident of this city.

The Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge, an old resident of Detroit, in a speech at a banquet recently given to celebrate his 83d birthday, thus alludes to the officers stationed in Detroit in 1819, several of whom, including Lieut. Brooks (then Captain) had recently been transferred to that city from Chicago: "The social circle of this period was distinguished for refinement and brilliancy. Gen. Alexander Macomb, of Plattsburg fame (grandfather of Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan), was in command of the department, with Maj. Biddle and Capt. Whiting as Aides; Maj. Stanton, Quartermaster; Majs. Baker and Stockton; Capts. Garland, Brooks, and Webb; Lieuts. Webb, Mackay, Davis, Fisher, and Mellen. Of these, Gen. James Watson Webb, now in the enjoyment of a serene old age, is the only survivor." X.

No Such Thing as Pauper Labor.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—The Pontiac *Sentinel* (a good paper, by the way, but a strong advocate of protection to American industry) says: "The United States cannot compete with the pauper labor of Europe. The *Sentinel*, for one, does not want to." In the first place, there is no such thing as "pauper labor." Is the *Sentinel* ignorant of the fact that we have been and are still doing everything to encourage this "pauper labor," and that it is the very element which is developing this country so fast? All the editor of the *Sentinel* has to do, if he has not done so already, is to go West, young man, and see as I have seen how the "paupers" are settling up the vast unoccupied territory of the Far West. These "paupers" come into direct competition with every farmer and producer in the country. You never hear any complaint from farmers because they are our competitors in growing grain or stock. The hog industry of this country, both in its growing and manufactured interests, presents one of the best illustrations of what the "let-alone" policy will produce. A hog is nothing more than concentrated corn. If I choose to go into hog-raising, I have just as much right to be protected as the men who go into raising steel rails, which are simply concentrated iron-ore. The effects of protection today are such that by overproduction the steel-rail mills are shut down and the workmen are literally paupers on the community. (For particulars write the Supervisor of Joliet.) On the other hand, the hog-growers are getting rich. When it does not pay to grow hogs they stop, and the markets regulate themselves. If it is right to protect iron, protect pigs. Protect everything or nothing.

SAMUEL T. K. PRIME.

Signal Service.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—Will you allow me to express my surprise and regret that Senator Logan should have introduced a bill providing for the transfer of the Signal-Service Bureau from the War to the Interior Department. While I can see no good reason why any person who really has the good of the service in view should desire a change, there are many good reasons why it should remain where it is. The service is peculiar, and requires the rigid discipline of the army, instead of the go-as-you-please methods of the political appointee who owes allegiance only to the M. C. to whom he is indebted for his place, and whose only qualification for it is the proof that he has been of service at a caucus or on election day. Had there been one word of complaint on account of inefficiency or extravagance, had the service failed to make the progress looked for, then there might have been some excuse; but there has not, and today our signal service stands deservedly high, both at home and abroad. A branch of the public service so wisely conceived, so satisfactory in its subsequent management, and promising so much in the near future, must not be disturbed. The plan recently adopted by Gen. Hazen of gathering and utilizing for the service information from the habits and instincts of birds and animals, and gleaning from the weather wisdom of this age what tradition and experience have taught us, cannot fail to prove of value, and those who have conceived the idea should be allowed to complete it.

Every vessel-owner and sailor should raise his voice against disturbing the signal service. I have probably watched the workings of the service much more closely than the average citizen. If I wish to know the rainfall of any year, month, or day for the last twelve years; if I wish to know anything about the temperature, direction of the wind or its velocity any day during that time, I have only to go to the signal service and there find it faithfully recorded five times for every day in the year. Let us suppose for comparison that U. S. should advertise in THE TRIBUNE for men in the life-saving service—hundreds of brave, hardy sailors would respond and be qualified for the place. Suppose on the other hand he should call for men for the signal service—how many men could be found capable of filling the place? I for one hope the service will be left as it is.

O. GUTHRIE.

BATTLE OF M'LEMORE'S COVE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A bucket-shop run here on Chicago quotations, by McLemore Bros., refused to accept from Peck & Hocker a cover on corn at 59¼ cents to protect a $3,800 sale. An attachment found no funds in bank and no cash in the shop. The Sheriff discovered a $75 check which McLemore snatched and tore, but the Sheriff with a pistol recovered the pieces. The brokers claim they do not owe anything, the attachment aiming at margins.

THE MILWAUKEE DISASTER.

JUDSON J. HOUGH'S DEATH.

MAROA, Ill., Jan. 11, 1883.—*James R. Pitcher, Secretary United States Mutual Accident Association, 409 Broadway, New York*: Policy 2,469, Judson J. Hough, killed in hotel fire at Milwaukee yesterday.

J. A. PARSONS,
For Hattie E. Hough.

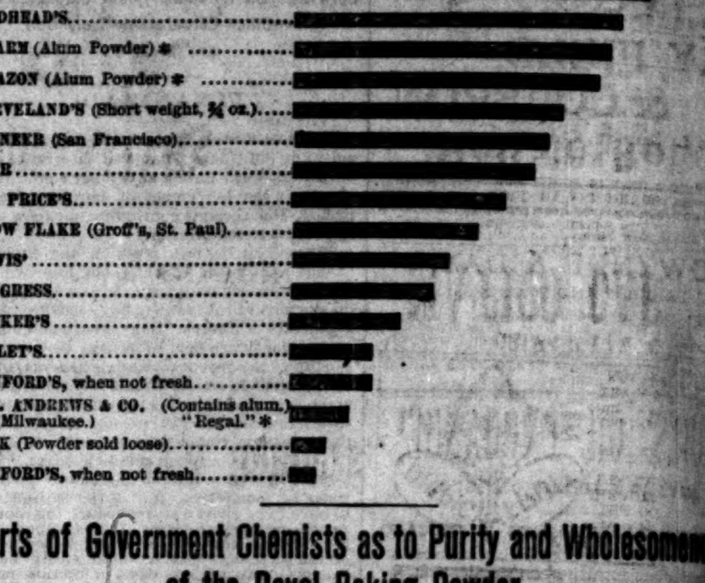
The following reply was sent:

"Our sincere sympathy is with Mrs. Hattie E. Hough, whose husband, Judson J. Hough, was killed at the burning of the Newhall House, Milwaukee. The claim will be promptly paid in full, $5,000. JAS. R. PITCHER, Secretary."

NOTE—Mr. Hough joined the association Sept. 2, 1880, since which time two years and four months have elapsed, and the total cost for assessments during this period has been only $24.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



Reports of Government Chemists as to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

"E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

"H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance.

"HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

"June 23, 1882.—We have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by ourselves in the open market here, and in the original package. We find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest degree of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients.

"JUAN H. WRIGHT, M.D.,
"ALBERT MERRELL, M.D., } Analytical Chemists, St. Louis."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal indorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one-pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated in the above diagram. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proved what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by experience that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than the ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work.

A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

DEATHS.

ALMY—Sunday morning, Jan. 14, Helen, daughter of Miles and the late Gertrude C. Almy, aged 11 years and 5 months.

Funeral at residence 2718 Prairie-av. Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

KENT—Jan. 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, I. H. Shattuck, 3634 Vernon-av., Mrs. Martha Kent, aged 76 years.

☞ Burlington (Vt.) papers please copy.

DUNNE—Jan. 14, at the residence 205 Rush-st., of diphtheria, John F. Dunne, only son of John and Lizzie Dunne, aged 2 years 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral Monday at half-past 1 by carriages.

WOOD—On the 14th inst., at 528 Sixty-first-st., Englewood, of membraneous croup, George Harold, infant son of Samuel F. and Estelle F. Wood, aged 1 year 6 months and 5 days.

Funeral today at 11 o'clock a. m. from St. Ann's Church, corner of boulevard and Wentworth-av., to Graceland, by carriages.

McFEE—Jan. 14, at his parents' residence, 2527 Cologne-st., Jeremiah McFee, aged 29 years.

Funeral at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 16, from residence to St. Bridget's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

FAYERWEATHER—Jan. 14, Mrs. Eliza A. Fayerweather, aged 75 years.

There will be short services at the residence 31 Thirty-seventh-st. Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Burlington, Ia.

RIORDAN—Jan. 14, at her residence, 88 Kansas-st., Mary, beloved wife of Timothy Riordan, aged 51 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNAPP—Mrs. Mattie Knapp, beloved daughter of H. C. and Margaret Doyle.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 1 p. m., from the residence of her parents, 2958 Butterfield-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends of the family invited.

GRANT—At 2219 Wabash-av., Sunday, Jan. 14, Susan R., wife of John C. Grant, daughter of Charles Henry, of Gowanda, N. Y.

Funeral notice in today's evening or Tuesday morning's papers.

HOOD—Jan. 14, at her grandmother's (Sarah W. Hutcheson's) residence, at 109 Dearborn-av., Saddie B. Hood, aged 2 years 11 months and 29 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday at the house.

BREDTSCHNEIDER—Jan. 14, of inflammatory rheumatism, Sophia, beloved daughter of Balthasar and Eliza Bredtschneider, aged 20 years 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at the house 328 West Division-st., Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., thence by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

McINERNY—Sunday, Jan. 14, Gertrude McInerny, aged 4 years and 11 months, only child of J. P. and Mary McInerny, of lung fever.

Funeral from the residence 343 West Lake-st. at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Jan. 16, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

CAGNEY—The funeral of Officer John Cagney will occur Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. 104 Maxwell-st., by cars to Calvary.

WOODCOCK—On Jan. 14, Ralph Emerson, aged 4 years and 11 months, youngest son of John L. and Elsie W. Woodcock.

Funeral at the family residence, 449 Washington-boulevard, Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. Friends are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING is held in Lower Farwell Hall daily at 3 o'clock p. m. Great interest prevails. Rev. J. C. Armstrong leads today. All are welcome. 148 Madison-st. and 10 Arcade-court.

A. M. DELIGHT WILL HAVE CHARGE of the Gospel Temperance meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture-Room on Tuesday evening. Mrs. C. D. Carrington will be present to sing.

J. H. MANNY WILL LEAD THE NOON meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture-Room today.

THE FRIENDS OF MRS. LUCINDA B. Chandler have invited her to deliver her lecture on "Parenthood and Progress" in the club rooms of the Sherman House on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at half-past 2 o'clock. This lecture is intended as a complimentary benefit to this noble woman, who has done so much for humanity and especially for women. Tickets are in the hands of her friends, and can be obtained at the door, or of Mrs. H. E. Starrett, office of the Weekly Magazine, Lakeside Building.

THE REV. JAMES POWELL, SECRETARY of the American Missionary Association, will deliver an address in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock. This will be under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society. Subject: "Incidents of Missionary Work in the South."

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ACTIVE members of the Y. M. C. A. this season will be held in the association parlors this evening. Short talks and reports will be given.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
ASK BUYERS OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Not to forget their Auction Sale
On Wednesday, Jan. 17.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS
TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 9:30 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REMARKABLE!

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22, 1882.

I think it a duty I owe to humanity to say what your remedy has done for me. One year ago I contracted a bad case of blood disease, and not knowing the result of such troubles, I allowed it to run on for some time, but finally applied to the best physician in this city, who treated me for six months. In that time I took over 600 pills of protoiodide of mercury, ¼ grain each, and had run down in weight from 210 to 152 pounds, and was confined to my bed with Mercurial Rheumatism, scarcely able to turn myself in bed. Being a traveling man, some of the fraternity found me in this deplorable condition, and recommended me to try your SSS specific, knew of several cases as they that had been cured by its use. I commenced the use of it with very little faith, and in less than three weeks was able to take my place on the road. The sores and copper-colored spots gradually disappeared, and to-day I have not a sore or spot on my person, and my weight is 217 pounds, being more than it ever was. I do not wish you to publish my name, but you may show this letter to any who doubt the merit of S. S. S., for I know it is a sure cure.

Yours truly, J. H. B.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery, Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. S. After persistently taking it two months he was cured. Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter, I can testify that the disease never made its return.

J. W. BISHOP, J. P., Hot Springs, Ark.

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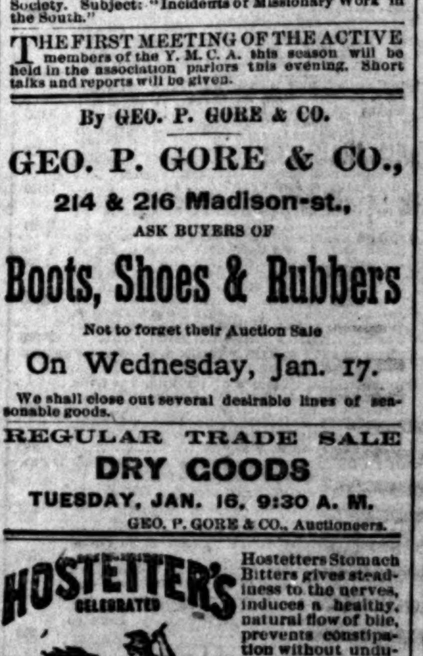

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